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Poetry.

THE MAN WITH THE HOE.

(Written Apropos of Millet's Painting, "The Man with the Hoe.")

Bowed by the weight of centuries he leans
Upon his hoe and gazes on the ground,
The emptiness of ages in his face,
And on his back the burden of the world.
Who made him dead to rapture and despair,
A thing that grieves not and that never hopes,
Stolid and stunned, a brother to the ox?
Who loosened and let down his brutal jaw?
Whose was the hand that slanted back this brow?
Whose breath blew out the light within this brain?
Is this the thing the Lord God made and gave
To have dominion over sea and land;
To trace the stars and search the heavens for power;
To feel the passion of Eternity?
Is this the Dream He dreamed who shaped the suns
And pillard the blue firmament with light?
Down all the stretch of Hell to its last gulf
There is no shape more terrible than this—
More tongued with censure of the world's blind greed—
More filled with signs and portents for the soul—
More fraught with menace to the universe.

What gulfs between him and the seraphim!
Slave of the wheel of labor, what to him
Are Plato and the swing of Pleiades?
What the long reaches of the peaks of song,
The rift of dawn, the reddening of the rose?
Through this dread shape the suffering ages look;
Time's tragedy is in that aching stoop;
Through this dread shape humanity betrayed,
Plundered, profaned and disinherited,
Cries protest to the Judges of the World,
A protest that is also prophecy.

O masters, lords, and rulers in all lands,
Is this the handiwork you give to God,
This monstrous thing distorted and soul-quenched?
How will you ever straighten up this shape;
Give back the upward looking and the light;
Rebuild in it the music and the dream;
Touch it again with immortality;
Make right the immemorial infamies,
Perfidious wrongs, immedicable woes?

O masters, lords, and rulers in all lands,
How will the Future reckon with this Man?
How answer his brute question in that hour
When whirlwinds of rebellion shake the world?
How will it be with kingdoms and with kings—
With those who shaped him to the thing he is—
When this dumb Terror shall reply to God
After the silence of the centuries?
—Edwin Markham in the San Francisco Examiner.

THE MOTHER OF A SOLDIER.

The mother of a soldier—hats off to her, I say!
The mother of a soldier who has gone to face the fray;
She gave him to her country with a blessing on his head—
She found his name this morning in the long list of the dead:
"Killed—Sergt. Thomas Watkins, while leading on the rest,
A Bible in his pocket and a portrait on his breast!"

The mother of a soldier—she gave him to her land;
She saw him on the transport as he waved his sun-browned hand;
She kissed him through the tear drops and told him to be brave;
Her prayers went night and morning with her boy upon the wave.

The mother of a soldier—her comfort and her joy,
She gave her dearest treasure when she gave her only boy;
She saw the banners waving, she heard the people cheer;
She clasped her hands and bravely looked away to hide a tear.

The mother of a soldier—Ah! cheer the hero deed,
And cheer the brave who battle 'neath the banner of their creed;
But don't forget the mothers, through all the lonely years,
That fight the bravest battles on the sunless field of tears.

Nay, don't forget the mothers—the mothers of our men,
Who see them go and never know that they'll come back again;
That give them to their country, to battle and to die,
Because the bugles call them and the starry banners fly.

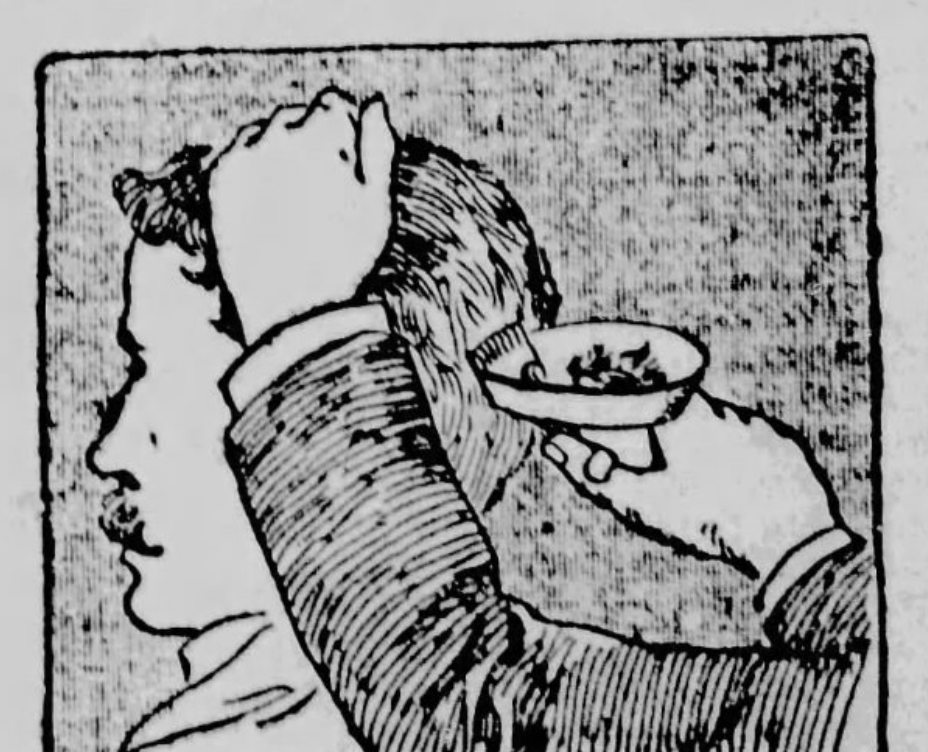
The mother of a soldier—hats off to her, I say!
Whose head is bowed in sorrow with its tender locks of gray,
She gave without regretting, though her old heart sorely bled
When she found his name this morning in the long list of the dead:
"Killed—Sergt. Thomas Watkins, while leading on the rest,
His dear old mother's portrait clasped upon his hero breast!"
—Folger McKinsey in Baltimore News.

Miscellany.

CUP ON HAIR CLIPPERS.

Scheme of an Ingenious Barber to Please His Customers.

The very newest barber shop feature is an improvement in the clippers generally used in trimming the short hairs at the back of the neck. This consists of a pan with sloping sides fixed to the clippers by means of tapnut, just below the cutting edges of the blades. As the tool is moved through the hair the severed ends are caught in the cup. The chief object of catching these particles is to prevent them from falling under the collar, where they cause intense irritation and are extremely difficult to dislodge. This feature makes the improvement extremely welcome to the customer, while the barber will approve of the device because it keeps the hair off the floor.



CUP ON THE CLIPPERS.

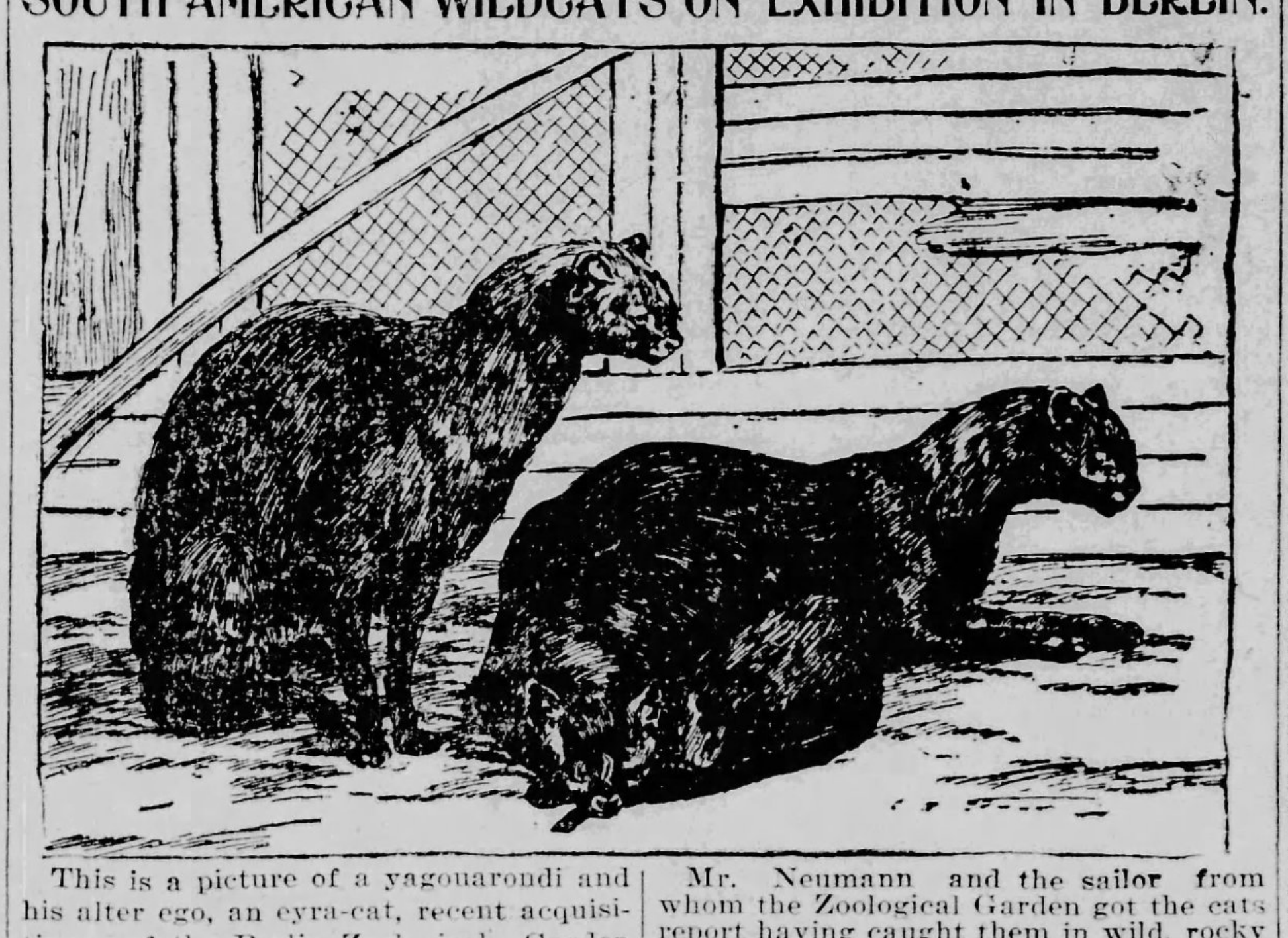
Planning Ahead.

"Now," said the chairman of the medical convention, "we must decide on a method for receiving Dewey."

"Is he to be our guest?" asked a member.

"Not exactly that. But he'll come to us long before the others get through dining and toasting him."—Philadelphia North American.

SOUTH AMERICAN WILDCATS ON EXHIBITION IN BERLIN.



This is a picture of a yagouarondi and his alter ego, an eyra-cat, recent acquisitions of the Berlin Zoological Garden which are exciting the liveliest interest among professors of natural history just now.

The first is a present of Peter Neumann, proprietor of a large plantation near Buenos Ayres; the other, also a native of South America, was brought to Hamburg by a sailor. Zoologists probably know less about these particular wildcats than about any of the 300 kinds described by Brehm and other writers. And right here it may be pointed out that Brehm was probably mistaken about both of them.

He stated that the yagouarondi belonged to the puma kind and that the eyra was the link between marten and cat. Professor Matschie, after a thorough study of the living animals, now publishes an elaborate paper denying this. He says both animals belong to the feline race, but having nothing in common with either the puma or the marten. "They may be right cousins, though," he adds, "but that can not be ascertained for certain until their skeletons are at the disposal of scientists."

These South American strangers are about three inches higher than the biggest domestic cat. When excited every hair of their body stands on end, thus making the animal look twice as large as it is. The fur of both is long, thick and the color of a chestnut—so it appears at least so long as they are in repose. When, however, the yagouarondi is approached, which causes the fierce cat to bristle up, he turns from brown to gray. The tips of his fur and the part nearest the skin are white, and these white parts become conspicuous when the hair stands straight up.

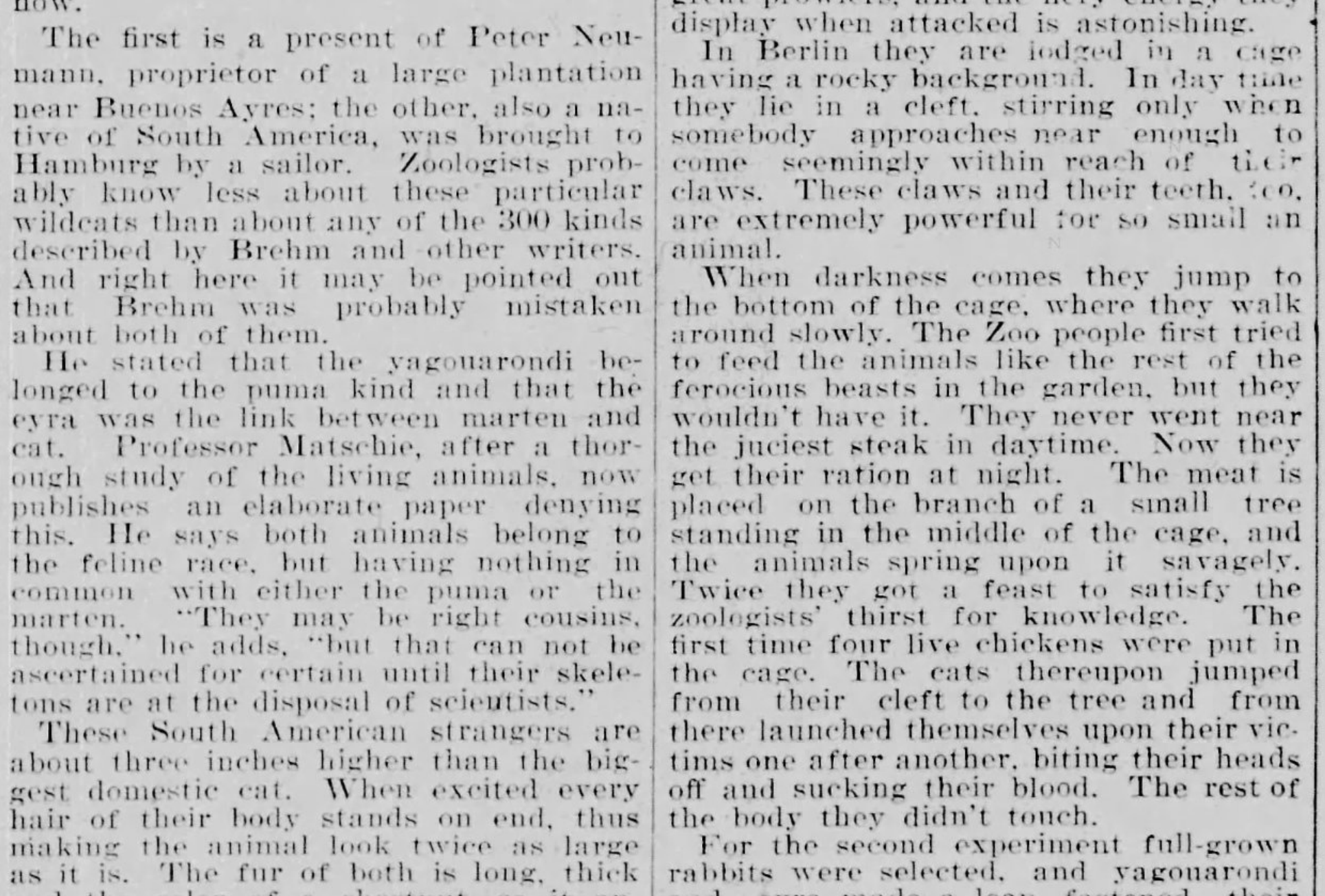
Mr. Neumann and the sailor from whom the Zoological Garden got the cats report having caught them in wild, rocky and thickly wooded country. The animals were trapped, but none of their limbs was broken. They are naturally great prowlers, and the fiery energy they display when attacked is astonishing.

In Berlin they are lodged in a cage having a rocky background. In day time they lie in a cleft, stirring only when somebody approaches near enough to come seemingly within reach of their claws. These claws and their teeth, too, are extremely powerful for so small an animal.

When darkness comes they jump to the bottom of the cage, where they walk around slowly. The Zoo people first tried to feed the animals like the rest of the ferocious beasts in the garden, but they wouldn't have it. They never went near the juciest steak in daytime. Now they get their ration at night. The meat is placed on the branch of a small tree standing in the middle of the cage, and the animals spring upon it savagely. Twice they got a feast to satisfy the zoologists' thirst for knowledge. The first time four live chickens were put in the cage. The cats thereupon jumped from their cleft to the tree and from there launched themselves upon their victims one after another, biting their heads off and sucking their blood. The rest of the body they didn't touch.

For the second experiment full-grown rabbits were selected, and yagouarondi and eyra made a leap, fastened their teeth into the throat of the rabbits, and, turning the little fellows on their backs, sucked their blood in long, slow draughts. That done, they ate the head, and for the rest of the night walked fiercely up and down the cage, sniffing in the corners and looking as if they wanted more of this particular diet.—New York Press.

PLAN TO PREVENT LONDON FOGS.



B. H. Thwaite, C. E., F. C. S., author of a number of books on sociological questions, has been studying the smoke problem in London and proposes a novel remedy.

Mr. Thwaite says that, naturally, the London atmosphere is as clear and pure and often as bright as that of Paris. This, he says, is easily shown at night or at early morning before fires are alight. Unhappily this desirable condition is destroyed by the fall of smoke that follows London's awakening.

The deprivation of comfort and the ruin of works of art by London's smoke plague is a small part of Mr. Thwaite's indictment against this ever-present evil.

"No plague," he says, "no contagion has a more destructive influence on the well-being and stability of men's lives than the smoke-laden fog of London.

The average weekly rate of mortality durig the prevalence of fogs is increased nearly twofold, Mr. Thwaite declares, and the deaths traceable to diseases of the respiratory organs are more than doubled. In persons of advanced age this rate is increased to an alarming degree.

A few years ago a fortnight's heavy fog in London brought the death rate to 40 per 1,000, a rate equal to the great cholera year. The death record of a single day of fog in London may be estimated at between 170 and 200. A railway accident or other disaster that would produce such mortality, Mr. Thwaite truly says, would raise an outcry that would be heard throughout the kingdom.

Not only does an ordinary London fog sweep away each day the population of an English village, but its effect upon the moral stamina of the people is declared to be appalling. In fact, Mr. Thwaite charges fogs with being the cause of most of the crimes and misery of the city. He contends that the increase in the cases of drunkenness during foggy days substantiates this statement.

The almost daily fog that hangs over London weighs, according to scientific investigators, 300 tons, composed of 50 tons of carbon and 250 tons of hydrocarbon. The value of these commodities is estimated at £2,000,000.

The solution of the problem that Mr. Thwaite suggests is to supply London with gas generated in the coal fields of South Wales, South Yorkshire and Staffordshire.

London consumes 12,000,000 tons of coal a year. In transporting this there is probably a loss of 60,000 tons, equal to £45,000.

The cost of transportation by rail is estimated at £2,780,000, and by sea £1,566,000. The profits of various merchants, middlemen and carters and the loss in nitrogeous and other constituents of the coal bring London's annual coal bill up to £9,500,000.

All this, Mr. Thwaite argues, would be saved by the erection of gas generating plants in the coal districts and the carrying of gas by pipes to London. Cheap coal gas could then be supplied to every householder of the metropolis.

SHE GOT EVEN.

The Revenge of a Girl Whose Sweetheart Wrote Her a Letter.

One day a smart young man got a long piece of ribbon paper out of a stock ticker and wrote a letter on it to his girl, says the Kansas City Star. As he wrote he rolled the paper up so that the outside of the roll contained the closing remarks of the letter, which were:

"Of course you will not repeat what I have told you in this letter about Helen. It was given to me in strictest confidence, and I wouldn't think of telling any one except you."

To find out what this was the girl was compelled to unwind the letter and wind it up again, starting at the end. But she could find nothing in it about Helen, although she read it twice very carefully and looked along the back from one end to the other. And it was a most bothersome letter to read.

She brooded over that letter several days planning her revenge. At length she came to a decision. She got a large square piece of cardboard and started her letter in the very center of it, writing in an ever widening circle. Her first sentence was: "Dear Jack, if you persevere in reading this letter you will find in it something you greatly wish to know. If you do not read it you will never know it." There was something he did wish to know, and only she could tell him, so he buckled down to it. At first he turned the paper slowly round as he read and in a few minutes almost toppled over with dizziness. He rested and tried it again, but was compelled to stop, for his eyes burned and his head ached. After another rest he placed it on the floor, and, stooping over, walked slowly around it, reading as he went. The first evening he was compelled to stop before he had half finished it and before he had come to the desired information.

The following night he tackled it again, and in the course of an hour's work, as hard as any he had ever attempted, he came upon this sentence almost near the end: "This is what I wanted to tell you: Don't ever again try to be funny with me—I can get even with you every time."

The young man didn't finish that letter, but he vowed to himself that he never would try to be funny at her expense in the future.

ODD NAMES OF FARMS.

The curious names given to tracts of land by the owners in olden times are illustrated in a conveyance encountered by a clerk in the record office recently while engaged in reorganizing the indexes. The deed in question is recorded in Liber W. G., No. 60, folio 57. It was executed in 1790, and conveyed from Joshua Stevenson to Richard Gittings five tracts of land in Baltimore county, the consideration being £200. The name of each tract and its dimensions are as follows: "My Sweet Girl, My Friend and Pitcher," 62 acres; "Here Is Life Without Care and Love Without Fear," 41¼ acres; "The Unexpected Discovery," 262 acres; "Hug Me Snug," 15¼ acres, and "Stevenson's Cow Pasture, With Little I am Content," 22 acres.—Baltimore Sun.

Ready and Willing.

She—Although my father is rich I have never cared for wealth but as a means to an end.

He—Well, I'm ready to go as end man at a moment's notice.

Political Caution.

Mary, how do you feel about this open-door idea?"

Well, the open door is all right, but I think we ought to have a fly-screen door, too."—Chicago News.

"EVERY INCH A SOLDIER."

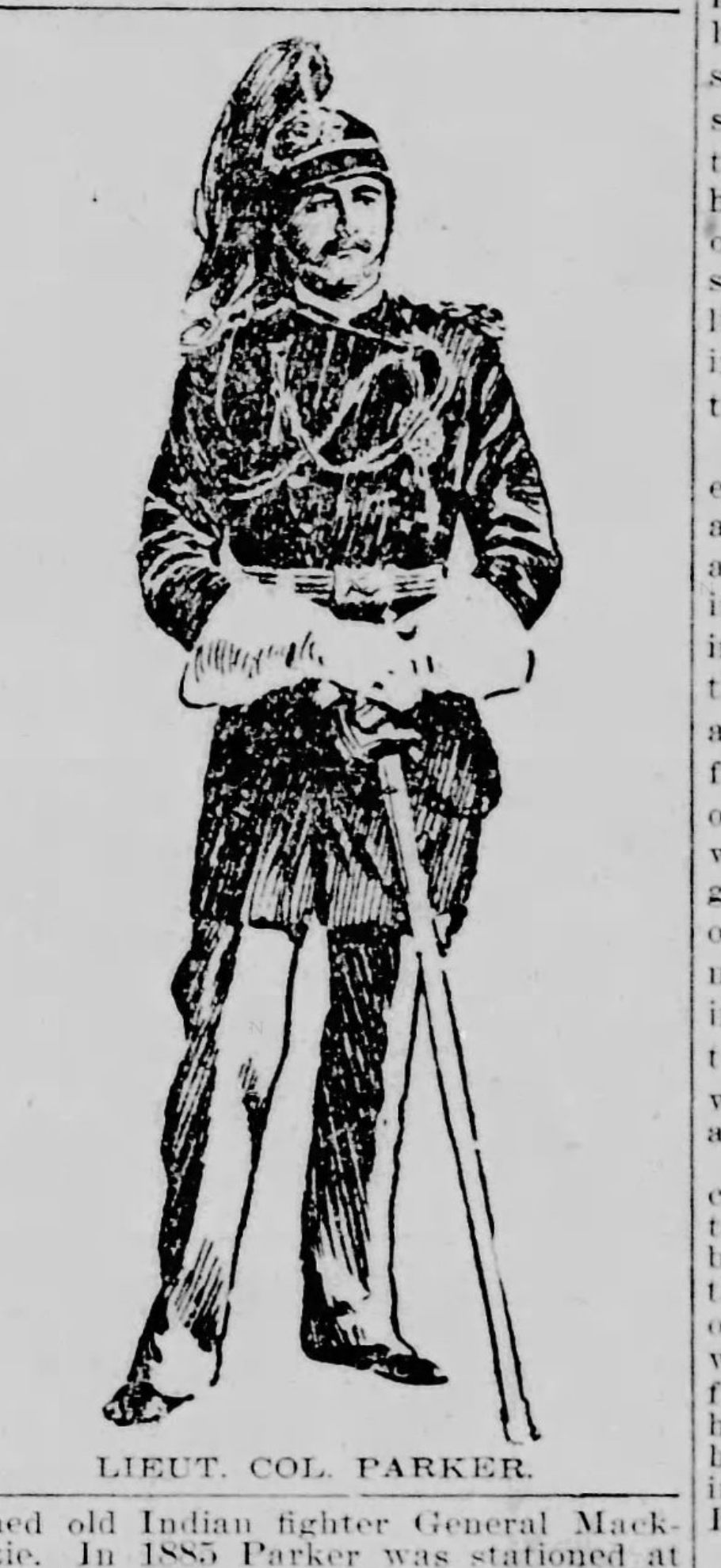
Lieut.-Col. Parker Has Seventy-Five and Three-Quarters In All.

Speaking of tall soldiers, here's a lieutenant colonel whose crown is six feet three and a quarter inches above the ground, and who, in spite of it all, is "every inch a soldier," says the New York Herald.

Lieutenant Colonel James Parker, Twelfth regiment, New York, is a native of New Jersey, a son of Cortlandt Parker and a brother of Representative R. Wayne Parker, of that state. He is one of the tallest officers in United States army, his height being six feet three and a quarter inches, and his record is one of the longest and best.

Graduated from West Point in 1876 he was appointed to the Fourth United States cavalry, and served with that regiment until 1894, when he became instructor of cavalry tactics at West Point, and he has been given credit for having greatly improved the fine cavalry detachment which, by the way, has been seen at the military tournament in Madison Square Garden.

While with his regiment he was in the Indian Territory, Texas, Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona and California, most of the time under that seasoned old Indian fighter General Mackenzie. In 1885 Parker was stationed at Fort Apache, Ariz., when Geronimo's band dug up the hatchet. He was sent in pursuit and overtook the braves at Devil's Canyon, N. M. There was a battle. The Indians held a hill six hundred feet high. Parker carried the position, and in the report of the action he is named as the first man to reach the top of the hill. The Indians fled to New Mexico.



LIEUT. COL. PARKER.

Parker, then a captain, was placed in command of a column of infantry, cavalry and Indian scouts which marched two hundred miles into the interior of New Mexico in 1886, co-operating with Captain Lawton (now major general). The Indians surrendered to Lawton, who for his services was promoted to be major and inspector general.

Upon the outbreak of the Spanish war Captain Parker was made mustering officer for the New York State troops at Peekskill. He was shortly after appointed major and inspector general of volunteers, but declined that appointment to become major of the Twelfth New York volunteers, preferring active service, and expecting that the Twelfth would be the first New York regiment to be sent to Cuba.

At Chickamauga Lieutenant Colonel Parker acted at different times as battalion commander, inspector on the staff of General Sanger, and as inspector in charge of sanitation of the entire force at Chickamauga.

In August he wrote a detailed report on the sanitary condition of the camp, urging its immediate abandonment. This report was concurred in by General Breckinridge.

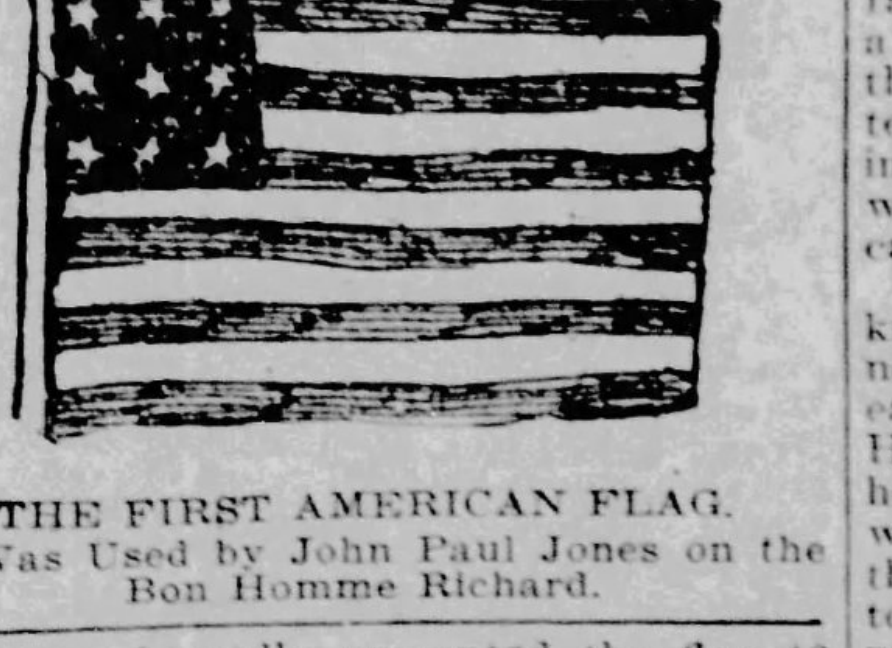
In the army they tell this good story of Geronimo's surrender:—Lawton met him first, and, after parleying for some time, said, "There is no use of your trying to escape on the other side." Geronimo answered, "No; I sooner surrender you; saw him yesterday; don't like him. Long man; long legs; spectacles." This was his description of Parker.

PAUL JONES' FLAG.

The First American Colors Ever Thrown to the Breeze.

The United States government owns what is left of the first American flag ever thrown to the breeze. It was made of imported English bunting, and was presented by the American congress to John Paul Jones, who placed it at the fore peak of the man-ofwar Bon Homme Richard when she went into the memorable engagement with the Serapis off the coast of England on the 23d of September, 1779.

When the flag was shot away from the fore peak, Lieut. James Bayard Stafford jumped into the sea and rescued it. In attempting to replace it by nailing it to the mast, he was severely wounded by a British bullet. Subsequently, in recognition of his bravery, the American congress formally presented the flag to him. It was subsequently bequeathed to his daughter, Sarah Smith Stafford, who has been a well-known figure in American history. It was her proudest possession during her life, and at her death passed to her brother, Samuel Taylor Stafford, who is now living in Maryland, and passed into the hands of his wife, Harriet P. R. Stafford, of Cottage City, Mass., who presented it to President McKinley in December last, and it is now in the National museum at Washington.



THE FIRST AMERICAN FLAG.
It Was Used by John Paul Jones on the Bon Homme Richard.

Properly Treated.

"You didn't even pay the minister who married us!" cried Mrs. Peck.

"He deserved to be 'hung up!'" shouted Henry, savagely.—Philadelphia North American.

Our New Serial Story.

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THE HOUSE...... ...BY THE LOCK

BY MRS. C. L. WILLIAMSON

Author of "The Woman in Grey," "Fortune's Sport," "Lady Mary of the Dark House," Etc.

CHAPTER XXVII.—A CONFESSION.

The poor wretch, who had made such a wreck of his young life, was white as death, and shaking like an aspen. I could see the beads of sweat oozing out on his pale forhead. "For God's sake," he implored, "don't say that to me; I can't bear it! Until you told me just now I swear to you by all I hold sacred—by my sister's love, which I so little deserve—that I never dreamt of Harvey Farnham's being dead. You may believe me or not, as you like, but you're her friend, so I should be glad that you should believe. And, at least, you owe it to me in common justice to hear what I've got to say.

"Collins always managed to keep his eye on me, and knew my whereabouts and my doings, making me feel that at any moment he could come down on me if he chose. I daresay he had other men in his power like that, men whom he thought he might wish to make his tools at one time or other. I didn't often hear from him, though I knew myself shadowed, and knew also, only too well, whom I had to thank for it. You can't guess the horror of feeling, or how it got on my nerves. I fancied it would drive me mad or suicide one day, always knowing I was watched, that I could never, try as I would, escape that Eye, which was really Willis Collin's, spying me out across the ocean.

"Well, a cablegram came from him commanding me rather than asking me to go to England, saying that it would be much to my advantage to do so, and that my fare and all expenses would at once be sent to me in advance. There was just a hint that I had better not refuse, which I understood as well as if it had been a definite threat; and, anyhow, there was a certain attractiveness in the idea of going home—I hadn't seen Karine or England for so long.

"I didn't mean to let my sister know of my presence—I would have spared her that—but I had fancied myself standing among the crowd in the Park, watching her drive by, or something of that sort. Even a glimpse of her face would have been sweet.

"But when I arrived one of the first things Wildred did was to tell me that he knew the Tressidys, with whom Karine was living, that he had heard my sister often speak of me, and that he would secretly arrange a meeting between us. I couldn't resist the temptation of having a few words with her when it was offered for the asking, and I saw her at the House by the Lock. An excuse was made to bring her and Lady Tressidy there—something about a portrait of Karine that was in a queer room he called the 'studio'—and while Wildred was showing Lady Tressidy over the house I saw my sister, and had a talk with her. She felt grateful to Wildred for binging it about, and, fool that I was, I didn't suspect the deep game he meant to play her, using me as the decoy; I thought he had merely been willing to take the trouble that he might get the more work out of me when he wanted it, though what the work was for which he had brought me to England I didn't yet know.

"After the first meeting with Karine I had given Wildred my word never to try and see her again; now I understand why. He wished to revive all the old love she felt by the sight of me, awaken her sympathy for my troubles, when she should learn his version of them from his lips, and then keep me from her, lest I should hear that he had asked her to be his wife, threatening to betray me if she did not accept, and so, in spite of my cowardice (for I am a moral coward)' setting me against him, to be his slave and tool no more.

"When I had been in England about three or four weeks, keeping out of the way of any one who might possibly remember me, Wildred suggested the scheme of my traveling back to America, impersonating Farnham, and finally finishing the plot as I did finish it to-night. He admitted that it was for this he had sent for me, but swore Farnham himself was in the thing as deep as he; that it meant a fortune to them both, which they were to share, and which could be had in no other way. He explained that Farnham had had bad luck in speculations, was bankrupt, hadn't the pluck to begin over again on the lowest rounds of the ladder, nor to undertake carying out this plan himself. He would funk the fire business, Wildred said, and might, instead of escaping, actually be burnt to death. The object to be gained, of course, I was made to believe, was getting the life assurance. Farnham was supposed to have several policies, each one for an enormous sum; he had left everything of which he should die possessed, life assurance and all the rest, to Wildred, who would actually go halves with Farnham when the money should be secured.

"I have nothing of my own, you know, except what I can make by wits, for my father disinherited me, and I've had just a little too much pride ever to take anything from Karine. Wildred offered me ten thousand pounds to work this business for him; half to be paid down, half when the thing had been successfully carried through to the close.

"Of course I had sense enough to know it was a villainous fraud, but I've never been very scrupulous, and it was easy to persuade myself that I owed Harvey Farnham a good turn for what he did for me in the past. Besides, I wanted the money, and there was five thousand in notes (Wildred was too sly to give me a cheque) on the table for me to take or leave. I didn't see that I was going to do much harm to anybody except the insurance companies, who are rich enough to lose, as Farnham hadn't a relative in the world; but before heaven, if I'd dreamt of the truth, I'd have let Wildred do his worst before I'd have gone in with him!

"As for the Santa Anna, I knew that every board of the hotel was assured—the landlord would lose nothing—and after I'd kindled the fire I knocked like mad on your door. I fancy, though, you didn't know it, it must have been that which first began to rouse you. I didn't give myself much time to get out, after taking off the disguise (which I flatter myself I did pretty well), but I just managed it. I can tell you I was desperate when I walked in here, and found you; but now I was never so thankful for anything in the course of my life."

"The present question is, then," I said, "whether you will go straight to England with me and tell all you know about Carson Wildred? If we stopped on this side, to prove things step by step as we went, we should labor under two disadvantages. It would mean indefinite delay, and you would get into trouble about that business at the hotel to-night. To sail at once for England, and let matters here take care of themselves for the present, is our only plan, I think. What do you say?"

"You are sure Wildred can't swear my life away?"

"As sure as I am that we are both alive at this moment."

"Then I'm in your hands. I'll save my sister, and I'll get even with Wildred for making a tool and a dupe of me."

"By the time we have landed on the other side," I answered, "there'll still be a clear fortnight to do the first, and I think we may accomplish the latter transaction simultaneously."

We had a stormy passage, and arrived at Southampton four and twenty hours later than we should have done. It was Cunningham who bought a paper as we got into the train. I was too completely pre-occupied to have absorbed a line of news, even had my eyes mechanically perused the printed matter. Cunningham (who was always restless, and could not bear to be left at the mercy of his own thoughts) read incessantly, however, and at the end of half-an-hour or so handed over the paper to me.

"Look at this," he said, with some eagerness, pointing to a paragraph. I glanced at it carelessly at first, but in an instant I was as keen as Cunningham had been.

"Another Fortune for a Millionaire," the paragraph was headed, and beneath was set forth the interesting fact that Mr. Carson Wildred, who was shortly to marry Miss Cunningham, the celebrated beauty and heiress, had just heard of a legacy of half a million pounds, left him by an American friend, Mr. Harvey Farnham, lately burned to death in a San Francisco hotel.

"So you see it wasn't only the mine and the money he should have paid for the mine, he wanted," said Cunningham. "Oh, he's a marvelous chap, this Wildred!"

I acquiesced in this opinion and recalled a remark made in the club by a mutual acquaintance. "Carson Wildred is always inheriting fortunes from some chaps that die at the four corners of the globe," he had curiously remarked. I wondered grimly, as I remembered the speech, whether all these benefactors had met their death after the manner of poor Harry Farnham.

Time was pressing now, and our idea was to go strait to Karine, I to appear only as the supporter of her brother. A desire for the punishment of Wildred might have held a prominent place both in Cunningham's mind and mine, but our first thought was to save Karine from becoming the murderer's wife.

She must be disabused of the idea that her brother was in any way in Wildred's power. She must know that, as Cunningham expressed it, the "shoe was on the other foot." She must be shown the black depths, of Carson Wildred's villainy, and be dragged back from the brink of the precipice on which she had stood.

Ours was a quick train, and went straight through to London without stopping. After arriving at Waterloo Station, therefore, we were obliged to wait for nearly an hour before we could get another which would take us to Haslemere.

A curious feeling that I had passed through all this before came over me, and as we stepped out of our carriage on the platform of the Haslemere Station it seemed but yesterday that I had arrived at the same place, intent on bidding Karine that farewell which never had been spoken.

The time of day gave me the only sense of difference. We had left the ship early in the morning, and had made our first journey in two hours, and now it was only very little past noon.

I had wished (considering the reception I had met at Sir Walter Tressidy's on my first and last visit at his country house) to remain at an hotel in Haslemere, there to await such news as Cunningham might have to bring. For Karine's sake, I thought it would be better for me not to appear too openly in the matter, unless it proved that the influence of her brother and his narrative were not as potent in their effect as I anticipated. Should he require any attestations from me, I was only too glad to be on the spot, and to be called upon to give them.

Cunningham, however, had overruled this programme of mine. No one could tell, he said, how he might be received. He might be sorely in need of me to back him up—perhaps, even, to prove his identity and the truth of his otherwise unsupported assertions.

The Tressidys, he alleged were peculiar. Though it was long since he had seen his sister, he knew that she was unhappy with them. They had very little money of their own on which to keep up the appearance they wished to make in the eyes of their world, and Cunningham did not believe that Lady Tressidy would be above accepting a heavy bribe from Wildred for furthering his suit, by almost any means, with poor Karine.

Half against my will, therefore, yet not wholly with unwillingness, I must confess, I entered the carriage which was to drive us both to the house where a few weeks ago I had been so ruthlessly repulsed.

"Thank Heaven!" I said, as we rattled up the hill (perhaps in the same vehicle which had driven me before), "that the storm wasn't just a degree more severe in crossing. It was touch-and-go with us one day, at all events, I believe; but a fraction worse, and we shouldn't have been here to-day to stand between Miss Cunningham and that villain. A week or ten days more, perhaps, and even if we'd reached her we might have been too late."

There was a certain tumultuous joy in my heart, far removed from happiness, yet intoxicating as new wine. Karine might never be mine, but she was saved, and it would be I who had saved her. I could never be regarded by her quite with indifference after this day.

As we drove we made various hurried plans as to what we should do if we were refused admittance. We determined at least to see Karine, even if we were obliged to force our way into her presence.

As we got out of the carriage and ran up the four or five broad stone steps that led to the front door, something crackled under our feet like exaggerated grains of sand. We were far enough, however, from guessing the nature of the foreign substance that was thus crushed beneath our disregarding shoe-soles.

The door was opened by a smiling footman. He was not the man I had previously seen, and evidently, judging from the genial flush on his face and the twinkle in his eye, something agreeable or amusing had recently taken place. He tried to draw his countenance into the conventional lines of footmanlike solemnity, but his eyes lighting upon Cunningham, the expression changed to one of surprise. Very possibly he noted the similarity of coloring between the brother and sister, and a certain vague haunting likeness that would show itself at times.

"If Miss Cunningham is at home, tell her that her brother has come and wishes to see her immediately on a matter of importance," said my companion, valiantly taking the bull by the horns.

"Miss Cunningham is not at home, sir," replied the servant. "She—that is—in fact, sir, she has just left us for good and all. She—she was married, sir, at half-past ten o'clock this morning, and the wedding breakfast's only been over since an hour ago."

The gritty substance under our feet had been the rice thrown, as though in mockery, after Karine as she passed to her carriage on her husband's arm.

CHAPTER XXVIII.—A WILD-GOOSE CHASE.

"Do you know where the—the bride and groom have gone?" questioned Cunningham grudgingly.

"No sir. I heard Lady Tressidy say only this morning that even she hadn't been told. Mr. Wildred had some idea of a surprise, I believe, sir."

The fact that not only had my companion claimed to be the brother of the bride, but that his facial expression and coloring answered for his truth, caused the fellow to feel, apparently, that we had a right to explanations.

There was no use in endeavoring to make further inquiries. Even if Lady Tressidy or Sir Walter did know the destination of the newly-wedded pair, it was more than improbable that they would be ready to share their knowledge with us. And it was like Carson Wildred to be prepared even for the very emergency which had now arisen, by taking just such precautions as he had.

Had we not been impatient and chosen the steep road, less often traveled than the other, we should no doubt have met the carriage which drove the bridal couple to the Haslemere Station. Another exemplification of the old proverb, that "the more haste, the less speed." We could now only repair our mistake, if it still admitted of reparation, by giving chase with such speed as was practicable.

I gave the order to the coachman: "Drive to the station as quick as you can," and in another moment we were off.

Fate seemed to have ordained that I should meet nothing save disappointment at this door; but to-day's experience had brought me something far deeper and more cruel than mere disappointment. I had not counted upon the chance that Wildred would be permitted to hurry on the wedding during my absence, and now I felt as though a chasm had suddenly yawned under my feet. Karine was Carson Wildred's wife!

"What are we to do?" questioned her brother, dully. "We can't leave her with him, you know."

Leave her with him! The very fact that I was obliged to answer him gave me back the power of concentrating thought. A moment before my mind had been a blank, chaos; but now I returned, unhesitatingly:

"We'll find out where they've gone, and have him arrested and your sister taken from him before nightfall."

"But supposing they've gone abroad—which is what they very likely mean—before we can catch them?"

"We must catch them. There won't be a train till later in the afternoon by which they can get away now. They'd have to go by the night boat, if it was France. Somehow or other—though everything seems against us, and there are only two of us, where there ought to be a dozen, going in as many ways at once—we'll circumvent that devil yet."

"You have plenty of confidence in yourself," said Cunningham. "Perhaps you don't know Carson Wildred as well as I do."

I did not answer, though the words rang ominously in my ears. I was very busy with my own thoughts.

As soon as we could find out where Windred had taken Karine (even within my own mind I would not call her his wife) we must lodge such information with the police that he could be arrested at once, either on English or foreign soil, as the case may be. A man accused of murder, as he would be, could, fortunately, be apprehended.

At Haslemere station they could only inform us that the party of which we were in search had had tickets for London, and had left about three-quarters of an hour before our arrival.

Even if we could have told our story with sufficient succinctness to have Wildred met at Waterloo by the police, there would have been no time to do so. We must simply follow as we could. Luckily there was a slow train due in a few moments, otherwise I think we (I at least) must have gone mad with the strain of waiting.

At Waterloo we heard of them. A porter had taken their luggage and put it on a cab. The gentleman and lady had driven away in a private carriage. What direction had been given to the coachman or the cabman he had not happened to hear.

I now proposed that Cunningham should proceed immediately to Scotland Yard, while I busied myself elsewhere. He was the one who could tell of the plot by which he had personated Farnham in America, by Wildred's desire, and in the hope of obtaining a substantial bribe. The authorities were already in possession of such separate information as I could give, and now that they would learn from Cunninghamu how Farnham had never gone to America at all, a very different and more lurid light would be shed upon the past.

Meanwhile I would drive to Charing Cross, and might yet be in time to intercept the couple if they were intending to depart for France.

At Charing Cross they had not appeared, and hastening to a telegraph office, I sent messages containing Wildred's description and Karine's to every one of the principal railyway stations in London. Replies were paid, and were to be received for me at the Charing Cross hotel. Having done so much, I drove to the piers from which the Holland boats sailed; then, having discovered nothing, back to Charing Cross again. The train which would catch the night boat at Dover was just about going out, but Wildred and Karine were not visible.

When the last moment had come and gone I betook myself to the hotel, where my telegrams were to await me. I also looked for Cunningham, who was to have met me there, after Scotland Yard, and decided upon forthcoming arrangements. Despatches were awaiting me from the head porters of various stations—Victoria, Euston, Paddington, and so on—but no Cunningham had as yet appeared.

I opened the message from Paddington last; the others had no news for me, but it seemed that at Paddington a lady and gentleman, apparently answering the description given, had taken tickets for Maidenhead. All the blood in my body seemed to mount to my head. Unless there had been a mistake in the identity, Wildred must have carried Karine off to the House by the Lock!

It was horrible to me that she should be there. The thought of the house, and what I believed had happened to Harvey Farnham under its roof, was abhorrent. Why had he chosen to take his young bride, on the day of their marriage, to that gloomy and accursed spot? A strange thrill of apprehension, vague, yet none the less dreadful, shook my nerves.

I consulted the latest A. B. C. time table, which lay in the reading room of the hotel. In exactly an hour another train would leave Paddington for Maidenhead and Marlow (the nearest stations to Purley Lock), and after that there would not be another until ten o'clock.

I should not have much more time to catch the former, if I intended to go by it—and I did intend to go. Exactly what I was to do, how I was to get Karine away from her husband, I did not dare stop to think, but somehow I would do it. So great was my dread of Wildred as a criminal, and my respect for him was a schemer, that I even feared dimly for Karine's safety with him. It was madness to entertain such a doubt, I assured myself, for, great heiress as she was, Karine was lovely enough and sweet enough to inspire genuine love even in so cold-hearted a villain as Wildred.

He might tire of her in the end, but for the present her life, at least, would be safe with him. So I repeated mentally, over and over again; but still I was pricked with a boding fear for more than her peace in mind. Why had he taken her to that grim, hateful house by the river?

CHAPTER XXIX.—AT THE HOUSE BY THE LOCK.

I would have wished to wait for Cunningham, both because I wanted him with me, and because I wanted to hear what he had done at Scotland Yard. However, he did not come, so I wired him to the latter place, left a short note for him also at the hotel, to be kept till called for, and started off in a cab (when I dared delay no longer) at breakneck pace for Paddington Station.

I just caught the train I wanted, changed at Maidenhead, and arrived at Marlow at half past 8 o'clock. This time I had neither leisure nor inclination to walk, as upon my first visit to the place on Christmas day, but took a fly, and offered the man an extra fare if he would make haste.

A little short of the House by the Lock I stopped him. A certain instinct seemed to bid me not to be too ostentatious in the manner of announcing my arrival. I got out, and by the light of a round red moon rising over black trees in the east I glanced at my watch. It was five-and-twenty past 9. The whole day, since my arrival at Southampton in the morning, had gone in searching for Karine, and it might be that I was as far from success now as I had been in the beginning.

A hundred yards away a small yellow light shone steadily through the moon-tinged darkness. I thought it came from the House by the Lock, though the one poor ray made but scant cheer of illumination for a bride's home-coming.

"Wait here for me," I said to the driver. "I may come within half an hour. I may be much longer; but, at all events, wait. Here is a sovereign for you, and you shall have as much again when I return."

The tone of his voice told me that he was suspicious as well as curious, regarding the mysterious intentions of his fare; but I was quite sure that he would not fail me. Two pounds were not to be so easily picked up every evening.

I walked on rapidly. As I approached the House by the Lock I lost sight of the yellow gleam which for some time had guided me but the moon glinted bleakly on the staring panes of dark upper windows.

Desolate as the place had appeared at the hour of sunset, it had an air of hospitable welcome at that time compared to that which it wore now. Never, it seemed to me, had I seen a habitation so grim, so silently suggestive of haunting evil things. The face of the moon, as it rose, lost the ruddy hue which it had had nearer the horizon, and its paling disc was swept by black and ragged storm clouds. The wind moaned through the trees like the wail of a lost soul, and there was a stealthy, monotonous lapping of the dark waters so close at hand.

Other sound there was none, and though I had seen the small ray from a distance, now—so far as I could ascertain—not a window in the whole gloomy pile was lighted.

I went up the path, knocked, and rang the bell, which sent back jangling echoes such as belong on one's fancy to an uninhabited house. From a distant kennel a dog began to bay. Otherwise, I was not answered, and as I rang and thundered on the knocker again, the animal's voice at length subsided into a protesting whine.

I ought by this time to have been sure that Wildred and Karine were not in the house, but on the contrary, I was by no means certain of that fact. Mentally, I argued that, if the master was absent, a caretaker would certainly have been left, and unless a stone-deaf person had been selected for the post my violent alarms would have brought him to me.

If any reason existed, however, why the door should not be opened, it would be easy to understand how and why the caretaker might be suddenly afflicted with an inability to hear.

In stead of being plunged into discouragement, an ever kindling fire of rage mounted within me. Rather than to go away ignorant as to whether Karine was hidden in this hateful house or not, I would force an entrance. I sprang down the steps and went to one of the bow-windows nearest the door.

Not an instant's hesitation had I in kicking in one of the panes of glass, but, as it happened, I had only my trouble for my pains. There were solidly-barred shutters inside, so heavy that even I, strong man as I was, could not break them open.

Furious now, I ran up to the door again, and drove my gloved fist through the glass in one of the curious six-inch wide window panes that ran the length of the door on either side. The shivered glass jingled sharply on the polished wood of the floor inside, and I thrust in my arm up to the elbow, hoping to get at the lock on the door within. As I did so footsteps came running in the distance.

"Here! here! What's the matter with you?" cried an imperative voice.

I had heard it before, I remembered. It was that of the eminently respectable-looking servant who had so cleverly defended his master's reputation on the occasion of my former visit to the House by the Lock.

"If you're a burglar," remarked the voice, "you'd better go away while you can. I have a revolver, and my hand is on the trigger now."

"I am no burglar," I returned. "This is not exactly the time of night to expect such gentry, is it? But you've kept me waiting out here long enough. I wish to see your master and mistress, who I happen to know are here this evening, and I don't mean to go away without doing it."

The man inside chuckled.

"Nice way of amusing yourself, ain't it, sir? But as it happens you'll have to go elsewhere to see my master and the new mistress. I don't know where they are—it ain't likely I should—but I do now they aren't in this house, where there isn't a solitary soul but me. As for the time of night, that's neither here nor there so long as I'd chosen to go to bed; and I can't dress all of a minute to please anybody that likes to come banging at the door. You deserve to be had up for damaging the house, that you do, whoever you may be."

There was a ring of virtuous indignation in the voice, and for a few seconds' length I hesitated. Perhaps, after all, the fellow was telling the truth. I was very certain of his capacity for lying, but it might well be that Wildred and Karine had not really come here. Still——

Far away a door slammed sharply, and just in time to decide me. The man had lied. He had just told me that he was alone in the house, and this one sound had unmistakably proved the falsehood. It was not the sort of noise with which the wind shuts the door, even had the wind been violent enough to do so, and windows open to admit it. The latch had been lifted by a human hand.

The servant, who was entirely out of my sight, began talking hurriedly, jabbering any nonsense, as though to cover what had happened. I listened intently, and through his chattering I fancied that I could hear—subdued with distance and intervening walls—the sound of a woman's crying.

My heart seemed to leap into my throat. I could feel the blood throbbing almost to bursting at my temples.

"You liar!" I roughly exclaimed. "They are here, and I will see them, if I have to break the door down!"

"Try it, then!" the man cried tauntingly. "Just try it—and you may try all night. Ta-ta! Good-bye, and good luck to you!"

I heard his feet tapping swiftly along the uncovered floor as he ran away. Another door was opened and closed, and he was out of earshot.

Desperately I again endeavored to find the lock. It was no use. Thrust in my arm as far as I could, I could not touch it, and though I broke the narrow pane on the other side as well, the fastenings of the door were beyond my reach.

With all my strength I flung myself against the panels of the door, but the heavy wood stood firm as though it had been a sheet of iron. There was evidently no hope in that direction, and, dizzy with my own rage and desperation, I began attempting some of the windows. But all were secured with the impregnable shutters and bars inside, and it would have seemed that the inmates of the House by the Lock were prepared to stand a siege.

(To be continued.)

Question Bureau.

RULES.—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

Hayti.

W. C., Georgetown, Mo.: Hayti was a French colony, but revolted, and in 1804 declared independence, with a president named Dessalines. Not content with the title of President, Dessalines proclaimed himself "Jean Jacques I., Emperor of Hayti." He was a cruel tyrant, and in 1806 he was assassinated. The island became the prey of several warring chiefs, and four years of bloody internecine strife followed. Then Christophe declared himself king of Hayti, but his cruelty caused an insurrection, and in 1820 he committed suicide. By 1822 the whole island had fallen into the hands of Boyer, who continued to call himself its President until 1843, when he was driven from the island by revolution.

The next year San Domingo set up a separate existence in the eastern half of the island, and the blacks of Hayti, left more completely to themselves, have sunk lower with each succeeding year. After a rapid succession of several dictators, Gen. Soulouque was elected President in 1847. He made war on the other "republic," but met defeat. He was a superstitious and illiterate adherent of voodooism. In 1849 he assumed the burlesque title of "Emperor Faustin I," changed the constitution to suit himself, and was crowned with great pomp. His despotism and his impudent robberies of the public treasury led to his deposition. Gerard, his successor, made himself as odious as Soulouque, and was forced to flee to Jamaica after narrowly escaping assassination. The same thing has been repeated at short intervals up to the present day, when the head of this free people bears the significant name of "Simon Sam." The President is no longer elected by the people, but is chosen by a legislative clique and by the troops.

In richness of products and luxuriance of tropical beauty Hayti is not excelled by any other country in the world. Yet a century of independence has left the people more wretched than in the beginning. Imported fruits have degenerated for want of care. The staple productions for which the island was once famous are imperfectly cultivated or neglected altogether. Only the rudest agricultural implements are used. Sugar cane grows here to perfection, and so do coffee and cotton, but the agricultural interests are all backward, owing to the disorganized state of society. Mining, once profitably carried on, is now abandoned for lack of capital. Some mahogany and dyewoods are cut in the interior, but only on a small scale. In the midst of unsurpassed natural wealth the people are sinking into complete savagery.

Of th 550,000 inhabitants of Hayti nearly 500,000 are of African descent. These blacks are the lowest in the scale of all the American negroes, while those on the neighboring island of Jamacia under British rule are among the highest. "Liberty," in Aguinaldo's sense of the term, has been a curse to Hayti. When the black rulers were not murderous and thievish they were so ignorant as to prevent all progress. They created large floating debts in the shape of paper money, which they failed to redeem. On their foreign loans they defaulted on the interest and repudiated the debt. These things killed even such industries as they had, until the so-called republic is now as abject as a central African tribe. If the logic of history teaches anything it teaches that Hayti would have been better off as a dependency of an enlightened white nation. Why does it not teach the same thing with regard to the Philippine islands?

The Leonid Meteors.

"The earth passed through a meteoric stream in 1833, and was observed in the New England states. It was ever afterward spoken of as the falling of the stars. In 1866 the earth passed through the same meteoric stream, and was observed in France. What day and hour of this year will the earth pass through that meteoric stream, and what part of the earth's surface will come in contact with it? Have calculations been made?"—J. J. H., Stayton, Ore.

The Leonid meteors revolve around the sun in orbits which intersect that of the earth. In order to facilitate the study of the Leonids it is convenient to distinguish between a great body of them—the ortho-Leonids—which are traveling around the sun in early identical orbits, and another class of Leonids which we may call clino-Leonids that are pursuing courses which differ in a more considerable degree from the ortho-orbit. By the ortho-orbit is to be understood the mean of the orbits of the ortho-Leonids.

The ortho-Leonids at present form a compact stream of such length that it takes nearly three years to pass each point of its orbit, and so narrow that when the earth passes obliquely through it the transit occupies only some five or six hours; whereas the clino-Leonids form a less dense and wider stream, which has spread itself the whole way round the ring, and which produces in every November, when the earth passes through it, a feeble meteoric shower that lasts for several days.

It is the ortho stream which produced the showers of which you speak. The next shower will come November 15 of this year, beginning at 6 o'clock in the evening, and will be visible in both Europe and the United States.

Rock of Gibraltar.

"Please tell me something about the rock of Gibraltar."—L. A. M., Thorn Hill, Ala.

It is an isolated mass of rock, in the southwest of Spain, rising to a height of 1,408 feet, three miles in length and three-fourths of a mile wide. It is situated at the end of a low, sandy peninsula, running south from the Spanish coast. The pictures of the rock show the eastern side, which faces the Mediterranean, because it is precipitous. The western side is sloping, and faces the Bay of Gibraltar, also called the Bay of Algeciras. At the foot of the rock, on this side, is the town of Gibraltar, with 25,000 inhabitants. The rock is not on the straits of Gibraltar, as so many fancy, but some fourteen miles eastward. Almost the entire rock bristles with artillery. Very heavy guns are mounted in a battery on the summit, and the approaches from the north and from the sea are guarded by powerful batteries. Toward the north and northwest the defenses are aided by a series of fortified galleries, cut in the rock, two to three miles in length. The eastern side, overlooking the Mediterranean, needs no defense, as it is too precipitous to be scaled. The fortifications are directed against any approach by land, as its real importance is as a naval station.

Jefferson On Coinage.

"Was Thomas Jefferson a gold standard man?"—F. J. G., Lucknow, Tenn.

The question had not arisen in his day. We had so little of either gold or silver here when he lived that there was not as much of both as we needed. But he was not a Bryanite. He did not believe that a law of Congress could establish a ratio between the two metals that would cause them to circulate as of equal value, unless the prices of gold and silver bullion stood in the same ratio in the markets of the world. In 1782 Jefferson wrote:

"The proportion between the values of gold and silver is a mercantile problem altogether. * * * Just principles will lead us to disregard legal proportions altogether, to inquire into the market price of gold in the several countries with which we shall principally be connected in commerce, and to take an average from them."

This was before the adoption of the constitution, and, of course, before our present money system was adopted. The first coinage law was passed in 1792—ten years after Jefferson wrote the above.

The House Martin.

"Please tell about the martin, a small, black bird that comes to this clime, 36½ degrees north latitude, about May 1, builds and raises young in boxes that people put up on poles, then leaves about August, and is seen no more till next spring. Where do they go, and what are their habits while absent, and what portion of North America do they come to to raise young?"—H. K. R. H., Foxbranch, Tenn.

You probably refer to the house martin, though your description would apply equally well to several other varieties of the swallow family. They are insect eaters, and hence the friends of the farmer. During the season of raising their young, a bird will catch 1,000 insects a day. They take these on the wing, as also do they bathe and drink. They spend the winter in the tropics. The European varieties spend it in Northern Africa, ours in South America. They come into the north temperate zone to breed. They arrive in this country about May 1, and, after raising a brood, depart about September 1 for their tropic home. They form attachments to places, returning year after year to the same old nesting place.

Jewish New Years.

"In your issue of April 13 you say, when you told about the origin of Easter, the month Nisan was the first month of the new year, and it always begins on the day of the first new moon after the spring equinox.' I have often noticed in the almanac the year in the Jewish calendar, but have never been able to find when the new year begins. This year I see that the month of August is 5659, while September is 5660, but the date of the new year is not given. Please explain."—A. G. D., Hyannis, Neb.

The Jews have two new years. The first first, beginning with the Passover, may be called the civil year, as it was the date of their freedom as a nation, as you will recall from the story in Exodus. The other year, which may be termed the ecclesiastical, begins with the first day of the month Tishri. This year it comes on September 5. The Jewish year is lunar, and contains 353 days; but they make up the requisite number of days by having periodically an "embolismic" year, which contains 384 days. The year 5659, ending September 4 next, is an ordinary year of 353 days; the year 5660, beginning September 5, is embolismic, with 384 days. This new year comes, of course, on a different date each year, as its beginning is determined by the moon's phases.

An Old Query.

"What was meant by saying, 'Clay was in the succession'?"—F. E. M., Otsego, Mich.

Thomas Jefferson was Secretary of State through Washington's first term; James Madison was Secretary of State under Jefferson; James Monroe was Secretary of State under James Madison; John Quincy Adams was Secretary of State under President Monroe. All these Secretaries of State afterward became President. Henry Clay was Secretary of State under President John Quincy Adams, and was an aspirant for the Presidency. Hence is was said that "Clay was in the succession." This trivial question, copied from a list of inconsequential catch questions in a small school history of the United States, reappears every few months.

Concerning a Sawmill.

"Need farmers allow a party or parties to build a saw mill above them, thus cutting away the timber which is of benefit to them t(he farmers), inasmuch that the trees hold the snow through the winter and therefore furnish water for the summer's use?"—Ranchman, Colo.

This is one of a very numerous class of queries which are continually sent in, notwithstanding the rule at the head of this column stating that we can not answer questions of law. The above question should be asked of a Colorado lawyer. We have no means of knowing whether there is any law for the protection of timber on mountains, removal of which would injure farmers in the valley below; nor do we know whether a suit for damages against the sawmill men could be maintained. We should have to write to a lawyer in Colorado and pay him for his opinion. And that is the reason we can not answer questions involving legal points.

The Hague.

"What is the proper pronunciation of the word the Hague, where the great peace congress is meeting, and where is it?"—J. L. L., Logansport, Ind.

The Hague is a city of 200,000 people, and is the capital of Holland. It is two miles from the coast of the North Sea, and 15 miles north-northwest from Rotterdam. It is intersected by canals and shady avenues of lime-trees. The name means "meadow," and is from "Gravenhage," which means "the count's meadow." In 1250 the site was occupied by a hunting lodge of the Counts of Holland; in 1527 it became the seat of the supreme court, and in 1584 the place of assembly of the legislative council of Holland. The name is pronounced in one syllable, Hag, with the long sound of a as in fate, and g hard as in leg.

Wake Island.

"Please give me some information about Wake Island, owned by the United States; its location, climate; is it inhabited or can it be?"—W. H. C., Fowler, Tenn.

On the first page of Weekly Blade of August 4, 1898, we printed a large map of Wake Island, with long description. It is in the Pacific, 2,000 miles due west of Honolulu. It is a low coral island, triangular in form, rising 8 feet above the sea level, enclosing a large lagoon. There is no fresh water and no trees, only low shrubs. It is not inhabited. There is nothing to live upon except fish, and a settler would have to build a cistern and sheds to obtain rain water for drinking.

Stock Terms.

"What is meant by preferred stock? By noncumulative stock? Wherein do these kind of stocks differ from ordinary stock?"—J. R. S., Honoverton, O.

In "ordinary stock" the holders all share in profits in proportion to the amount of stock held. Preferred stock is that on which there is a guarantee of a certain per cent of dividend each year. Should a year be one of misfortune, and there be not enough profits to pay this guarantee, it remains, or accumulates, from year to year, until the profits are large enough to discharge it—unless there is a provision against this, in which case the stock is called non-cumulative.

Admission of States.

D. S. H., Taylor, Neb., has our thanks for calling attention to a careless statement in a recent answer, in which we said that all the states but the original 13 had been acquired by annexation. This is not strictly correct, for Vermont was claimed by New York, West Virginia was formed of part of Virginia, and so on. The statement should have been this: that all our area except that which we possessed at the close of the Revolution, has been obtained by annexation. This is strictly true.

Soldiers' Homesteads.

"Please tell if a soldier's son has any right to use his father's discharge in homesteading land, if the father is not living, and what would the advantage be, to use it, to the son?"—F. S., Eaton Rapids, Mich.

The right is in the discharged soldier, not in his relatives. When the soldier dies, the right lapses. You can not so use your father's discharge.

To Exterminate Ants.

H. B. P., of Enid, Okla., has our thanks for this answer to a query concerning large, black ants, in Keekly Blade of May 11:

"To keep ants or other crawling insects out of the house, sprinkle finely pulverized borax round the edges of floors and on window sills."

Aguinaldo's Name.

A. H. C., Quinton, Va.: Aguinaldo and his generals are Malays. If you will refer to the Weekly Blade of May 4, on the first page, you will find an article on the Philippines which describes the native races in full.

In pronouncing Aguinaldo's name, remember that a is always sounded as in "father;" that i has the sound of long e, and o is sounded long. It is therefore pronounced "Ah-gwee-nahl-doe," accent on third syllable.

Miscellaneous.

W. M. R., Chrisney, Ind.: No.

G. H. S., Whatcom, Wash.: Sorry to say we do not know.

E. R., Buffalo, Nev.: We have no means of knowing anything of them.

C. W. C., Redwood, N. Y.: Prof. Alex. Graham Bill lives in Washington city.

C. C. H., Nasbie, Va.: There is no story whatever connected with the writing of "The Raven," by Poe.

C. B. K., Hanover, Mich.: The headquarters of all the great express companies are in New York city.

E. C., Carlton, Ore.: Consult the nearest telegraph operator, explain what you intend to do, and ask how much battery you need.

S. J. H., Simpson, Neb.: We are sorry to say we do not know. Get one of your merchants to inquire of the wholesale houses with which he deals.

C. D. F., Blair's Corners, Pa.: Crookes' views on thought transference are not shared by any other scientific men of note; and we understand he has modified them himself.

K. H. K., Paradise, Ore.: The Benders were never apprehended. It is believed they were chased down and shot by a party in pursuit, who never reported the circumstances.

J. R. R., Benton, Tenn.: Gold and silver printing is done by printing with a colorless size, and then dusting on gold powder, silver powder, or any other color. The size and powders can be bought of any dealer in printers' material. Colored inks of any shade can also be purchased.

"No Eye Like the Master's Eye."

You are master of your health, and if you do not attend to duty, the blame is easily located. If your blood is out of order, Hood's Sarsaparilla will purify it.

It is the specific remedy for troubles of the blood, kidneys, bowels or liver.

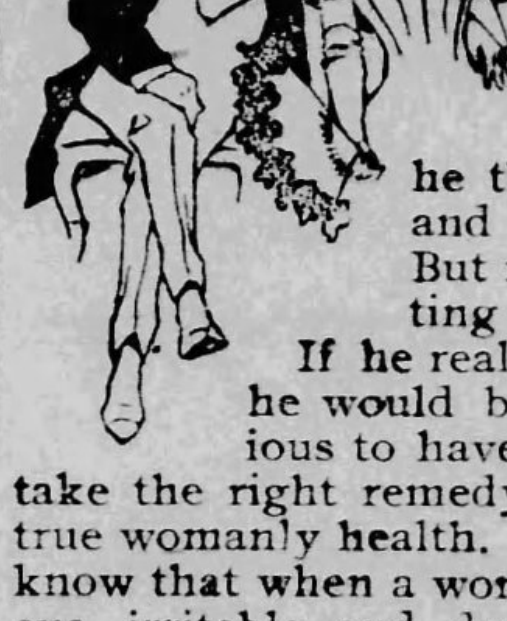
Kidneys—"My kidneys troubled me, and on advice took Hood's Sarsaparilla which gave prompt relief, better appetite. My sleep is refreshing. It cured my wife also." MICHAEL BOYLE, 3473 Denny Street, Pittsburg, Pa.

Scrofulous Humor—"I was in terrible condition from the itching and burning of scrofulous humor. Grew worse under treatment of several doctors. Took Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills. These cured me thoroughly." J. J. LITTLE, Fulton, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.



WHEN HE COURTED YOU

He didn't complain if you were a little despondent or irritable at times. Now he does. He's the same man. He didn't understand then. He doesn't now. Then he thought it was caprice and liked it. Now he thinks it is caprice and doesn't like it. But now he's busy getting money.

If he realized the full truth he would be more than anxious to have the wife he loves take the right remedy to restore her to true womanly health. Most men don't know that when a woman is weak, nervous, irritable and despondent, there is invariably something radically wrong with the delicate feminine organs with which her entire physique is in sensitive touch. There is one, and just one remedy, tried and proven, that will put things right when the feminine organism is weak or diseased. It is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It restores perfect health to the weakened organs, and makes them strong, clean and virile. It makes wifehood happy, and motherhood easy. It banishes morning sickness and all other discomforts that precede maternity. It makes labor light, short and almost painless. It helps to make real "new women." An honest druggist won't urge upon you a substitute.

Mrs. Emerson Allen, of Dorset, Ontario Co., Ont., writes: "I can truly say that I think Dr. Pierce's medicines the best I have ever used. I was in very poor health for a long time, dating from the birth of my little girl. I tried different doctors and different medicines. I derived very much more benefit from your medicines than from any other I have ever used. I took four bottles of 'Favorite Prescription' and three bottles of 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and I always keep the 'Pellets' in the house."

PURELY PERSONAL.

Adelaide Helene Marie von Kettler, a clerk in a Chicago insurance office, has just come into a fortune of a quarter of a million, a part of a German estate which has been in litigation for 25 years. The estate is worth a million, and Miss van Kettler, with her two brothers and sister, are the sole heirs.

Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Lease, who has left the realm of politics to discuss spiritualism, has views of her own concerning the conditions in Hades. She said the other day she had no doubt that the men who fed soldiers embalmed beef would be compelled to eat embalmed beef from the time of their death until Gabriel sounded the trump.

Capt. Boltwood, commander of the Ottawa company of the 20th Kansas, who has been acting as major and battalion commander all through the Manila campaign, was wounded in the leg at Caloocan. By a strange coincidence the bullet struck exactly on the spot where he had received a wound in the civil war, but did not inflict serious injury.

The Rev. David Macrae, of Dundee, Scotland, who is now in this country, will take with him when he returns to his home two interesting relics of the civil war. One is the overcoat that Stonewall Jackson wore when he was killed at Chancellorsville. The bullet hole and blood stains are still plainly visible. The other is the overcoat that Gen. Howard wore in the same battle. Mrs. Jackson gave him the first and Gen. Howard gave him the second. He says that he intends to give them to the museum in Edinburgh.

The grave of William Dawes in the King's Chapel burying ground, Boston, is to be suitably marked by the Massachusetts society of the Sons of the Revolution. Dawes was one of the two messengers (Paul Revere being the other) who were sent by Warren on the night of April 19, 1775, to warn Lexington and Concord that the British soldiers were coming. A bronze tablet on which are inscribed this and other facts was unveiled on Dawes' grave on the recent anniversary of the exploit.

Recent Literature.

Readers desiring any further information whatever about these volumes will please address the publishers, whose address is given in every case, and not inquire of The Blade. We do not deal in books.

After Ships that Pass in the Night the author of that book has handed down rather disappointment than pleasure to her expectant readers in her new story, The Fowler. It is very much to be feared that Beatrice Harraden's literary reputation will suffer not only through comparison of the two products of her pen, but because of the inherent weakness and inutility of her new story, considered as a whole. It possesses features good and bad from a literary point of view, and as a literary production it cannot, if that is true, be called a success.

There are several fine characters in Miss Harraden's story, clever people well met, and you are pleased whenever you encounter them in its pages. There are clever, educated women, working out the new problems of woman's usefulness—her higher work, her "man's work" and her compensations. This is one of the things of real value in the book. There is another achievement that amounts to being a brailliant feature, and that is the impressionist view one gets of individuals in the story. It is an impression of beauty and attractiveness, yet there are no alluring descriptions of bodily charms. You fancy the women handsome and the men fine-looking, and their attractiveness in mental and soul qualities is very definitely fixed upon you. Wipe out the one "little worm," "little skunk," as some called the man who made all the trouble in the story, and you will feel that you have been in delightful company while reading this somewhat remarkable book.

Dodd, Meade & Co., of New York, are the publishers.

The United States of Europe, on the Eve of the Parliament of Peace, by the noted English journalist, W. T. Stead, will prove a revelation to those who read it carefully, of the harmonious lines along which the nations of Europe are advancing. The author follows and points out what he conceives to be the natural trend of purposes and events, and finds that these lines are convergent and all point to a grand union of the separate sovereignties of Europe.

The concert of powers, and the gradually growing regard in each government for the binding influence of such concert are given a place in the work which their importance demands. Being an advocate of the czar's peace proposition, the rescript of Nicholas, issued less than one year ago, together with the influence of the Spanish-American war in opening the eyes of the world to the strength and importance of America as a power to be reckoned with in future settlements of international concerns, are given a prominence which might be expected at the hands of Mr. Stead, who has full confidence in the sincerity of Russia and is openly an admirer of the United States. The book, which is quite profusely illustrated with portraits of the leading rulers and diplomats of Europe is published by Doubleday & McClure, New York.

The Miracle at Markham, by Charles M. Sheldon, is an argument for the union of churches for the greater success of the component bodies and for the greater good of the world they are striving to save and uplift. This story was written during the summer of 1898, and read that fall and winter by the author to his Sunday evening congregation in the Central church, Topeka, Kansas. It was next published as a serial in The Ram's Horn in Chicago. It now appears in book form from The Church Press, Chicago.

While the book was written for a distinct and very serious purpose, it is made something more attractive than a mere argument by having running through it two tender, pretty love stories. Besides lending their charm to an argumentative writing they, by their exceeding purity, tend to uplift, even as church measures advocated would do.

Another view of India than the Kipling view is presented in a volume whose title is On the Edge of the Empire. Two authors, Edward Jepson and Captain D. Beames, have collaborated to produce the work and Charles Scribner's Sons are the publishers. The book is a series of stories of native character, customs, feuds and conflicts, as seen by the soldiers and travelers whom England sends out to that far country. Revenge and murder are prominent in nearly every tale and the book, one would say, is rather for the information of the student of Ethnology than for the entertainment of readers of stories.

Woman Proposes is a unique story of Sunshine Island where an ideal government exists, where wonderful advancement has been made in the use of electricity, and where a method of annihilating a Spanish navy has been found that surpasses anything that Dewey or Schley has accomplished in that line. It is a land where the women are all beautiful, where the woman proposes marriage to the man she loves, and where marriage and divorce laws are modelled on a supposed better plan than in the United States. It is an entertaining little volume. The author is Charles E. Leibold, the publisher F. Tennyson Neely, New York.

The Measure of a Man is the title of quite an entertaining story writen by E. Livingstone Prescott and published by R. F. Fenno & Co., of New York. It is the story of an English soldier's love, for a maiden of higher degree, whose mother was dead and whose father left her to drift to the home of foster parents. Here her soldier lover found her, won her love when neither knew her parentage. Her beauty of face and character later attracted the attention of her family connections, who took her into an elegant home and sought to bestow her upon a dazzling and designing son. Her soldier lover's recognition of her superiority, and his heroic efforts to raise himself to her higher plane makes one of the charms of the book. His sacrifice for her happiness is most touching, and his final reward a happy ending for the story.

Books Receive.

Merchant of Venice. Edited by Prof. Henry Morley. Cassell's ational Library. Cassell & Co. 10 cents.

The Woman Proposes. By Charles E. Leibold. F. Tennyson Neeley, New York 50 cents.

The Stolen Story and Other Newsaper Stories. By Jesse Lynch Williams. Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

From Doubleday & McClure Co.:

The Jamesons. By Mary E. Wilkins. $1.00.

The Eye of a God. By W. A. Fraser. $1.25.

The Blind Goddess. By Randall Irving Tyler. Stuyvesant Publishing Co. New York. 50 cents.

Catalogue of Authors. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Mistress Content Craddock. By Annie Elliot Trumble. A. S. Barnes & Co., New York. $1.00.

The Psychology of Reasoning. By Alfred Binet. Open Court Publishing Co., Chicago. 75 cents.

A Step Forward: Treatise on Possible Social Reform. By F. C. Theo Krueger. I. H. Blanchard & Co., New York.

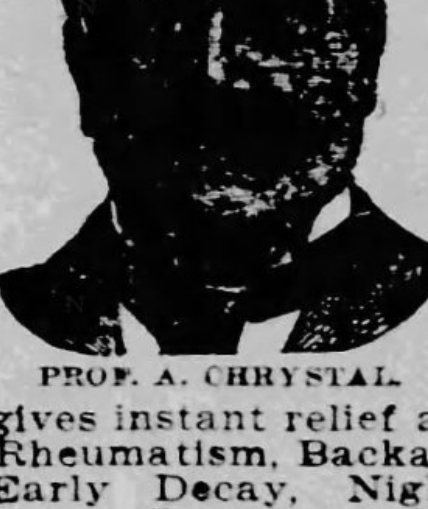
It Never Disappoints.

People who are troubled with any disease caused or promoted by impure blood or a low state of the system may take Hood's Sarsaparilla with the utmost confidence that its faithful use will effect a cure. Millions take it as a spring medicine, because they know by experience it is just what the system needs.

Hood's Pills are the best family cathartic and liver tonic. Gentle, reliable, sure.

Wagner and the Goldfish.

At the suggestion of Kaiser Wilhelm, Germany's gigantic monument to Richard Wagner is to be erected beside the romantic gold fish pond in the Berlin Thiergarten. The spot selected is to be made a musicians' corner by subsequent additions of statues of Mozart and other famous authors. Seven renowned artists have been invited to prepare and submit models for the Wagner monument. A prize court of the highest calibre will make the award when all the models are presented. The funds for the purpose have been fully subscribed.



Thirty Days Free

A Wonderful Electric Belt That Cures Lost Manhood, Gives Strength and Vigor.

The marvelous power exerted by my Electric Belt and Applicances induces me to offer it to suffering men on 30 days' trial, so certain am I that it will cure and that you will gladly pay for the use of it. To men who have battered their stomachs with drugs I want them to exercise their judgment and consider that Electricity is the greatest power on earth. Its unseen current puts life and force into whatever it touches. The constant, steady life extended by my New Electric Appliances gives instant relief and never fails to cure Rheumatism, Backache, Kidney Troubles, Early Decay, Night Losses, Lack of Nerve Force and Vigor, Nervous Debility, Undevelopment, Varicocele and Lost Vitality. You may not have faith in it now, but wear it 30 days on trial free and you will then realize why I have such confidence in it as to send it to you on trial. Write to-day for illustrated pamphlet with references and signed testimonials. Sent free in plain sealed envelope. Prof. A. Chrystal, Inventor, 578 Postoffice Block, Marshall, Mich.

PROF. A. CHRYSTAL.

A LOVERS' QUARREL.

Conversation That Makes One Wonder What Followed.

I just glanced at them as I came in the front door of an Olive street car. She was quite handsome—a bit stout for a young woman, and looking fully as old as the young man who sat beside her. Besides myself, they were the only occupants of the car, says a reporter for the St. Louis Republic. The Olive street cable cars often rattle, but this one didn't rattle enough to drown the conversation between the handsome couple which sat two seats back of me. I was in the front seat reading a book—that is, I intended to read a book, but I couldn't because of the animated conversation coming over my shoulder. You see, they were facing toward me, but, like all fond young couples, they were quite oblivious of the fact that their words were literally bombarding my unwilling ears.

"You dare not deny that you made eyes at her!" said she.

"Oh, but I do deny it," said he, "I never——"

"In a public place, too! I never was so insult——"

"But I tel you I didn't even notice her. Upon my word and honor, I didn't even——"

"Upon your fiddlesticks! Don't tell me you didn't——"

"But I didn't, Clara! Upon my word and——"

"If it had been any other woman in the world——"

"Isn't my word better than a mere guess?"

"But I am not guessing."

"You're simply mistaken!"

"Oh, of course, I'm a fool, I sup——"

"A mere hallucination."

Their voices were getting louder every minute. Hers trembled with wrathy emotion. His was a little better modulated, but full of injured innocence.

"I tell you I'm not mistaken. I'm not shortsighted——"

"Yes, you are. You must——"

"Nor farsighted, nor——"

"You're laboring under an optic——"

"Nor color blind! I tell you I saw you make eyes at that horrid thing, and what is more——"

"Upon my word and hon——"

"She made eyes at you."

"Upon my——"

"Insulting!"

"—— and honor!"

"It was brutal!" Here she sobbed stentoriously.

He took advantage of her momentary discomfiture and fairly reeled off the following swift appeal:

"My dear Clara, I tell you that you're mistaken. I didn't even see her until after the show! As for making eyes at her, why should I make eyes at her? You know I don't care for any other girl but you. I'm perfectly satisfied with you——"

"How kind!" she sneered.

"And even if I did look at her——"

"There's no if about it. I know you made eyes——"

"Upon my——"

"You tried to do it kind of quick——"

"I didn't."

"You did."

"I swear——"

"Threw your head around, sort of careless, and leered! Oh, you horrid—"

"But, my dear Cla——"

"Don't get so familiar! You're insulting!"

"You're unreasonable! I swear to you upon my w——"

"You needn't swear. I'm not blind. I saw you make——"

"Now, listen to me for a second." He settled down in the seat a little closer to Clara. I could see their shadows in the window in front of me.

"I swear to you solemnly, upon my word and hon——"

"Ring off on 'your word and honor.' I'm not blind——"

"But you're mistaken. You know how much I love y——"

"Making eyes over my shoulder in a crowded theatre—you insulting—oh, you can't fool me."

"But I don't want to foo-o——"

"Well, then, who gave you that Easter scarf? Maybe you think I didn't see that! You must think you're an awfully smart flirt!"

"I tell you I bought that scarf myself."

"Then why didn't you say so when I asked you about it? I suppose you wanted to make me jealous."

"I assure you upon——"

"But I don't see anything in you to get jealous about. You made a show of yourself to-night, and I——"

"But, Clara——"

"Flirting with that hatchet-face——"

"Can't you listen to reason? Now I——"

"You want to do all the talk——"

"Isn't my word and hon——"

"I ought to be blind and dumb. Perhaps you othink I'm insane; that I can't——"

"Anybody that carries on like you——"

"If I had carried on like you did with that nasty——"

"But I didn't carry——"

"You did."

"I didn't."

"Do you mean to call me a liar?"

"Now, Clara, I didn't make eyes."

"But I saw you with my own two eyes."

"Oh rats!"

He was losing his temper.

"How dare you use such language to me?"

Her voice rose to concert pitch.

"Anybody that makes reflections on my word——"

"How dare——"

"—and honor can go to——"

"Say it if you dare!"

"Why, one that contradicts my word can go to the devil."

That settled it. I heard shuffling of feet, rustling skirts, a mingled sob and scream, as Clara rushed for the rear door with her escort after her. The conductor persuaded her to wait until the car stopped at Compton avenue, where she flounced off the car. The last I saw of them they were walking rapidly toward the south, gesticulating wildly and contradicting one another as freshly as if they had not already exhausted all the protestations and accusations in their vocabulary.

Wonder if they are married or merely "engaged." I hope not.

A Neighborhood Tragedy.

"We bought a lawn mower at the Montague auction."

"Well, that was all right, wasn't it?"

"All right? Maria says it is our old one which they borrowed and never returned."—Detroit Free Press.

The Farmstead.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Mare Has Cocked Ankle.

G. B. R., Nebraska: Knuckling or cocked ankle may result from diseases of the suspensory ligament, or of the flexor tendons, whereby they are shortened, and by disease of the fetlock joints. Horses with erect pasterns are apt to knuckle as they grow old, especially in the hind legs. Heavy work, especially in hilly districts, hard race tracks or roads are fruitful causes of knuckling. In a majority of cases the trouble may be found in the feet. Treat them, and the fault will be overcome. Proper shoeing is also necessary. Shorten the toe and leave the heels high; or, if the foot is prepared in the usual way, the shoe should be thin in front with thick heels or high calks. For the hind feet a long-heeled shoe with calks is best. Examine fore-foot for corns. A long established case of knuckling is incurable.

Mare Has Swelling of Belly.

E. M. A., Missouri: If your mare has bud or button farcy, if you will press your fingers along the swelling along the belly, you will feel small lumps. If these are found, you must be very careful, as farcy is nearly as bad as glanders. It may be that your mare is troubled with ascites. This may result from disease of the heart or liver, or may be the outcome of defective teeth or insufficient food. You are advised to give the mare this: Venice turpentine, 1½ ozs.; oil of juniper, 1 drachm; powdered resin, 4½ ozs.; nitre, 3 ozs.; hard, dried soap, 3 ozs. Melt the resin, soap and turpentine together, and when cooling, stir in the juniper and nitre. Divide this into 15 parts and give 2 of them twice a day mixed with a little linseed meal and molasses. A tonic should go with this. A good one is: Citrate of iron and ammonia, 6 drachms. Powder it and divide into 12 powders. Give one of these twice a day dissolved in the drinking water, or as a drench in water. The Venice turpentine and other ingredients should be given morning and evening, and the citrate of iron and ammonia between times.

Lump On Horse's Knee.

R. N., South Dakota: Rub this well in over the lump twice a day: Iodide of potassium, 1½ drachms; glycerine, 4 ozs. Dissolve in as little water as is necessary to make the solution. Rub in twice a day. If this fails to disperse the swelling, take of lead, 2 ozs.; bin-iodide of mercury, 1 drachm. Mix well, and rub in a little in the morning. Wash off in the evening with warm water and soap. Dry and re-apply. This may be done for four days. Then heal with unsalted lard. The knee should be wrapped to keep the animal from biting at it.

Knot On Horse's Shoulder.

T. S. D., Indiana: Indurations caused by friction of the collar are not easily overcome without heroic measures. Try this: Mix four drachms of glycerine with one drachm of iodide of potassium in as little water as is necessary to make the solution. Rub this in twice a day. If the knot does not disappear the next thing is to take a sharp knife and cut right into the knot, and quickly cut the hard part out. As soon as the part is cut out wash well inside the cut with a weak lotion of carbolic acid and water—say one part of the acid to 30 of water. At times there is wisdom in cutting the lump or knot out. Care must be taken afterward to keep the part from being irritated by the collar until healing is complete.

Wants Publications.

Mrs. S. T. M., Indiana:—The editor will endeavor to let you know where to get the information for which you ask. If owners of poultry papers would insert a small advertisement in The Blade, it would be a benefit to them, but you see, it would be a free advertisement to them to publish the names and locality of such publications.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Wonderful Forage and Fertilizing Plant.

Editor Blade Farmstead:—Farmers in the north do not, as a reule, half appreciate the cowpea as a forage and fertilizing crop. There is nothing they can grow on the farm that begins to equal it, and the conditions being anything like favorable they are morally certain of a good average crop. As an upbuilder of poor, sandy and overworked soils, it is especially valuable. In all around value there is but one other legume that surpasses it, and that is the Florida velvet bean. But for speedy growth and early maturity of seed the cow pea stands at the head. It is a wonderful nitrogen gatherer and is therefore exceedingly valuable both as a green feed forage and renovaator of the soil.

They root deep, hence stand drought well in almost any section north or south. Twelve to twenty thousand pounds of green forage per acre, and from twenty to thirty bushels of seed is not an uncommon yield, and with this mass of leaf and vine turned under as a fertilizer or cut and cured as dry feed, or used for silo, must necessarily be of great value.

The matured pea is especially valuable for all stock on the farm, notably for hogs, and to turn them on the pea field they will fatten perfectly.

To grow a crop successfully, plow and fit your ground nicely, marking out in rows one way, 18 to 24 inches apart, north and south, the better to let the sun penerate between the rows, dropping the seed in drill row an inch or so apart, and covering about three inches deep. When plants are up large enough to cultivate, run over the field with a weighted harrow, paying no attention to rows, thus freeing your ground thoroughly of grass and weeds. If the ground is not too foul, this will be all your crop will need.

Most all of the cow pea family are quick in fruition and maturity of fruit, rarely taking over 90 to 110 days from the date of planting to harvesting of the crop. This legume will do fairly well, and will make you a crop from very light, poor, sandy or clayey soil, but always bear in mind, the richer the soil the better the crop.

In the different sections of the country plant this the same time as you would corn, if you want to secure a crop of seed. If for forage and fertilizer only, it can be planted much later. There is nothing gained by seeding before ground gets fairly warm. Neither would I plant too late, as the leaf and vine is tender and quite susceptible to frost. Any time between the first of May and the middle of July will do for the north, and any time after April 1 for the south.

Much loss and disappointment may be avoided by knowing the varieties best adapted to certain sections of our country. In the southern states the Eureka No. 1, the Unknown and the Black, and in the central and northern section, the Eureka No. 2, the Black, the Blackeye and the Whippowill are best.

In all the varieties named I would use at least 1½ bushels of seed to the acre, to insure a good stand and best results. The Soy and Soja beans also have great merit as a feed, forage and fertilizer, and are more hardy and less liable to injury from cold or early frosts than most of the other varieties.—Capt. E. A. Wilson, Washington, D. C.

The Modern Sheep.

The report of the Kansas state Board of Agriculture for the quarter ending March, 1899, is received. It contains 264 pages with more than 40 illustrations. The heading on the frontispiece of the report, The Modern Sheep, is significant, as the work is largely devoted to sheep and the encouragement of the sheep industry. Kansas is well adapted to the sheep industry, as the grasses, grains and climate put on a well-bred marino a growth of wool unequaled in any other section of the country, judging from facts presented. In addition to the valuable matter relating to sheep, the volume contains addresses, papers and discussions at the board's twenty-eighth annual meeting that are at once timely and important. Secretary F. D. Coburn is always at the front with valuable information, and in this volume he fully sustains his high reputation.

Received.

From New Hampshire College Agricultural Experiment Station, Durham: Notes on Apple and Potato Diseases, illustrated, by H. H. Lamson.

From Experiment Station, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan: Keeping Milk in Summer.

From U. S. Department of Agriculture: Crop Circular for May.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Salted Down "Live Veal."

A Jefferson county farmer hired a very inexperienced boy of the reformatory to help about the place. One morning he told the lad to go and salt the calf in the pasture. The boy took about a quart of salt, rubbed it all over the calf, working it into the hair. A gang of colts in the pasture scented the salt and got after the calf. They licked the hair all off the calf's back, and tried to lick the hide off, too. The farmer tried to catch the calf and wash it off, but the creature, thinking he wanted to lick it, too, kept out of his way. The boy, calf and farmer are all unhappy. The colts are the only ones that got any fun out of it.—Denver Field and Farm.

An Effective Gopher Bait.

During the past spring there have been many inquiries for remedies to protect seed corn when sown from the attacks of gophers and moles. The common method of scattering shelled corn, or some enticing bait soaked in poison, over the surface of the corn field, is doubtless effective at times in reducing the numbers of the pests; it is nevertheless attended with more or less risk. Such exposed bait is quite likely to be found by poultry, quail and other beneficial forms of animal life. Often the seed sown seems to be more attractive to the pests than the baits. The gophers, particularly, seem to delight in disregarding the baits so carefully prepared for them, preferring instead to follow down a row, which they do with mathematical exactness, devouring the young germinating seed as they go. To prevent any extensive damage in this way, prepare a part of your seed corn in the following way and sow it in that part of the field usually frequented by the pests: Soak the seed corn for two days in water. Then pour into the vessel a quantity of paris green. Stir the corn well for a few moments and then drain it. When the paris green has become dry, sow the corn as soon as possible. There should be enough of the poison to give the corn a green coat.

The gophers will not eat very many grains of corn prepared in this manner. By this means the seed sown is directly protected, and is not so likely to be found by birds which we desire to protect. In experiments that were made, corn prepared in this manner germinated as soon and as fully as the unprepared corn.—Correspondence Farmer's Voice.

NEW BANJO WITH A MAGNET

Nickel-In-the-Slot Machine That Detects Iron Dummies.

The door of the saloon opened and two men pushed in a tall, bulky arrangement covered with canvas.

"It doesn't look like a coffin a little bit," said one of the steady company, "or I'd think I had 'em agin."

The two men pushed the thing up beside one of those automatic nickel-in-the-slot banjos that make life melodious nowadays. The patrons of the place kept up a running fire of comment, but the men made no reply. Finally they took off the canvas, and, behold! it was another banjo, exactly like the other.

"What's the matter with the old one?" asked the barkeeper. "Worn out?"

"No," said one of the men, "but some of the loafers that hang out here have been feeding the old machine iron washers. And it don't go no more, see?"

"Is that so?" said the barkeeper, with ready sympathy. "That ain't right."

"Well, iron washers are no good with this machine," said the man. "It's got a magnet in it that just clamps on to everything but nickels." Here the man took from his pocket a piece of iron just the size and thickness of a nickel and held it up.

"Here's one of the washers some of your customers palmed off on the unsuspectin' old machine. Just watch it." He dropped it in the slot, but never a move did the claws of the banjo make. Then he put a nickel in the slot and the machine began to grind out a rag-time waltz. Whereupon the man grinned superior and covered up the old one, and he and his companion pushed it out the door.

"Le' this be a warning to you, gentlemen," said the barkeeper, "that there ain't no good in ringin' a cold deck in on anybody, not even a slot machine. Gustave, git the wire and we'll hit her up a bit."

Thereupon one of the waiters produced from its hiding place a long, thin, straight wire and stuck it in the slot. And the new machine that was proof against iron washers struck up with great gusto, "Oh, I Don't Know; You Ain't So Warm."

A Permanent Arrangement.

"Dicky, how old is your sister Ethel?"

"Aw; she's been 26 ever since I was born."—Chicago Record.

DISCOVERED BY A WOMAN.

I have discovered a positive cure for all female diseases and the piles. It never fails to cure the piles from any cause or in either sex, or any of the diseases peculiar to women, such as leucorrhea, displacements, ulceration, granulation, etc. I will gladly mail a free box of the remedy to every sufferer. Add. Mrs. C. B Miller, Box 38, Kokomo, Ind.

FULL VALUE For the Money.

You are entitled to that. It does not mean simply that you should get the best goods for the money, but also that you should be saved the added expense of agent's commissions, dealer's profits, salesmen's expenses, etc. We save you all this by selling you direct from our factory at wholesale prices.

We are the largest manufacturers in the world selling vehicles and harness to the consumer exclusively.

We make 170 styles of vehicles and 65 styles of harness. We ship anywhere for examination and guarantee everything. Send your name on a postal card for

Free Illustrated Catalogue.

No. 816—Two-Spring Carriage, with side curtains, storm apron, sunshade, lamps, fenders, pole or shafts. Price $58; same as usually sells for $85 to $90.

No. 100—Double Buggy Harness. Price, full nickel trimmed, $17; as good as retails for $25.

ELKHART CARRIAGE & HARNESS MFG. CO. W. B. Pratt, Sec. ELKHART, INDIANA.

$16.50 NO MONEY IN ADVANCE!!

Settter Wheels at Lower Prices than Ever Before Offered.

1899 styles shipped C. O. D., subject to examination to anyone, anywhere, in lots of one or more. Our Arlington No. 69 is a high grade, honest made wheel, as near perfection as it can be made and equal to others sold at $25 to $35. Equipped with a first class tire, two piece hanger, choice of handle bars, padded saddle, ball bearing throughout, first class in every respect, a wheel fit for a King at the exceedingly low price of $16.50. A one year written guarantee goes with it.

Arlington No. 69.

If You Want a Good Low Priced Wheel Buy the "Brunswick" at $14.50. Others at $12.50, $11, $10 all good wheels and everyone a bargain and stripped as low as $7.50

As to our reliability we refer to the First National Bank of Chicago or any Chicago Bank, Express Company and Dun's or Bradstreet's Commercial Reports. Large Illustrated Catalogue FREE, explaining all about our "No Money in Advance Plan." Write today for Special Offer and testimonials.

CASH BUYERS' UNION, 162 W. Van Buren St., Dept. 56 Chicago, Ills.

WANTED SOLDIERS' HOMESTEADS.

Wanted: The address of all Soldiers who made a HOMESTEAD filing on less than 160 acres before June 22, 1874, no matter whether FINAL PROOF was made or not. Will buy Land Warrants. Mention Toledo Blade.

Address, Comrade W. E. MOSES, Box 1335, Denver, Colorado.

BLADE IMPORTED ENGLISH CHINA

Tea Sets and Dinner Sets.

The Best Goods That Money Can Buy.

During the past few years The Blade has furnished its subscribers nearly 20,000 sets of American made china at an enormous saving of cost to the purchaser. With the return of prosperity there is a demand for better goods, from our class of readers who realize that the best is the cheapest, even though the first cost may be a trifle more. We have therefore arranged for a special importation of the following described six assortments, selecting for this purpose, not cheap "scheme" goods which we can buy for almost half the price, but the very best ware obtainable, and the very latest patterns and designs. This class of goods cannot be found in interior towns, and if our readers had the advantage of the Chicago or New York market, they would have to pay fully fifty per cent more than our prices. Remember our prices include a copy of the Weekly Blade one year, so the purchaser, even after paying freight, is in possession of the handsomest set that ever graced a table, and at one-third less than ordinary retail price. It will be noticed that we ask more than our old list price for American goods, but relatively they are cheaper. These goods are worth more than double those we formerly sold—English ware is lighter, stronger, better color, will not crackle, next in value to French China, and more serviceable. The decorations are under the glazing, and will never wear off. We offer both plain white and decorated. We especially recommend the white, as there is nothing so handsome as plain white china on the table of either rich or poor. To those who like decorations our selection of blue illuminated with gold will please the most fastidious. It is very rich and in the latest style. Our illustration in this advertisement will show the plain white goods one week, and the decorated each alternate week.

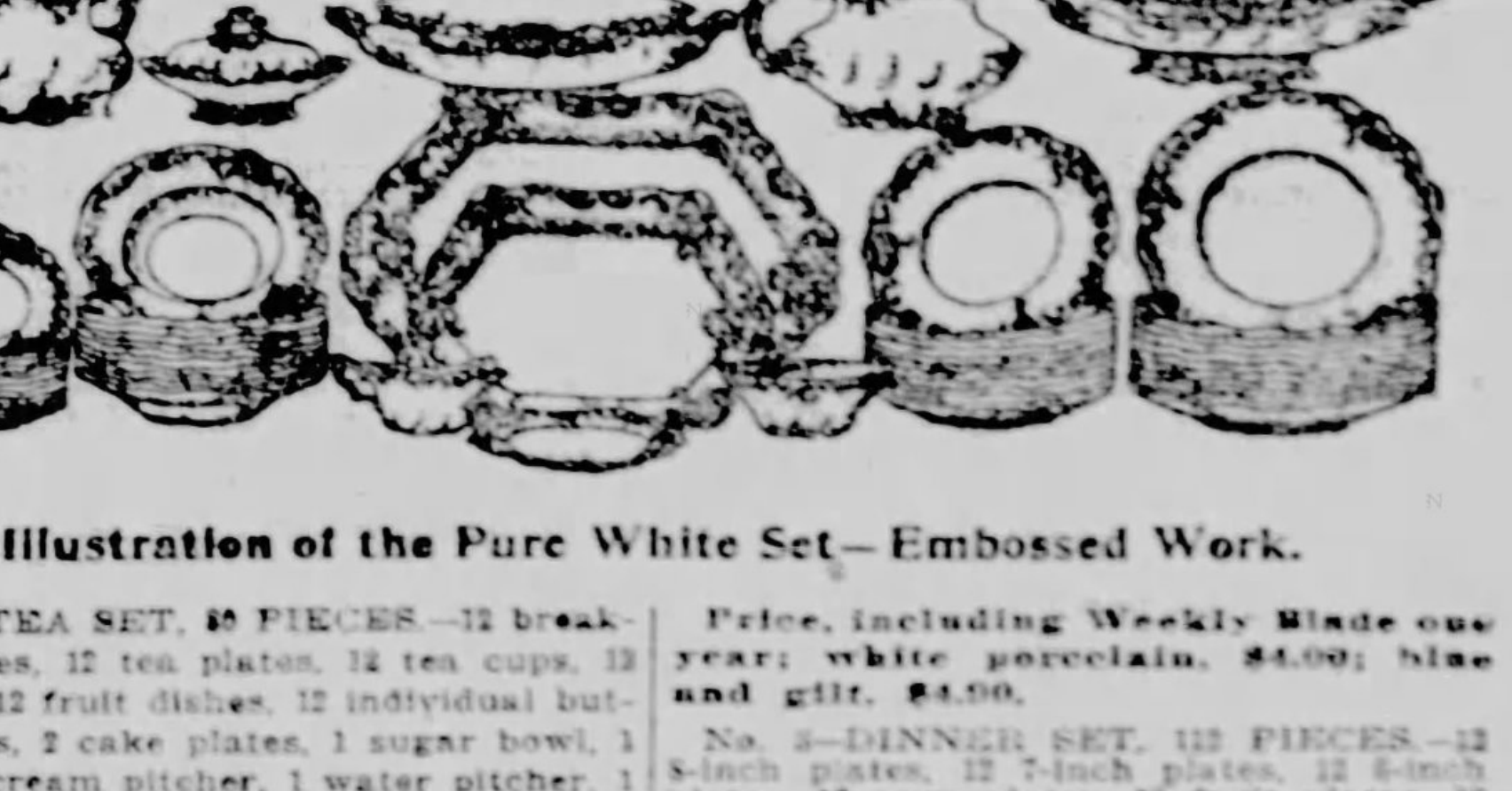


Illustration of the Pure White Set—Embossed Work.

No. 1—TEA SET, 80 PIECES.—12 breakfast plates, 12 tea plates, 12 tea cups, 12 saucers, 12 fruit dishes, 12 individual butter dishes, 2 cake plates, 1 sugar bowl, 1 cover, 1 cream pitcher, 1 water pitcher, 1 pickle dish and 1 bowl.

Price, including Weekly Blade one year, white porcelain, $5.00; blue and gilt, $6.00.

No. 2—TEA SET, 56 PIECES.—Assorted same as No. 1, deducting 12 breakfast plates and 12 individual butter plates.

Price, including Weekly Blade one year; white porcelain, $4.00; blue and gilt, $4.90.

No. 3—DINNER SET, 112 PIECES.—12 8-inch plates, 12 7-inch plates, 12 6-inch plates, 12 soup plates, 12 fruit plates, 12 individual butter dishes, 2 dishes, 1 baker, 1 boat, 1 pickle, 2 dishes and 2 covers, 1 butter dish, 1 cover and 1 drainer, 1 sugar bowl and 1 cover, 1 cream pitcher, 1 bowl, 12 tea cups and 12 saucers.

Price, including Weekly Blade one year; white porcelain, $9.10; blue and gilt, $11.60.

General Directions and Information.

Order by number, and specify white or decorated, as the case may be. The goods are carefully packed in a strong barrel, and shipped directly from the importer to the purchaser upon our order. We shall order every package shipped by freight unless otherwise instructed. The receiver pays transportation. From 25 cents to $1, according to distance, will cover freight east of the Missouri river, while it may cost somewhere near $2 to pay freight to points beyond the Rockies. We do not advise shipping by express. Always remit by postoffice money order. If you must send currency, have your letter registered. Address,

THE BLADE,
Toledo, Ohio.

Before Tea and Coffee Were Used in Europe.

By WM. H. MAHER.

As you sip your cup of breakfast coffee and inhale its delicious aroma, can you conceive of a time when the civilized world sat down to its meals—morning, noon and night—and had never heard of tea, coffee or chocolate? There was such a time and 'twas not so very long ago.

In the minds of all English speaking people, the days of Queen Elizabeth and of William Shakespeare seem not so far distant. Queen Elizabeth died in 1603; Shakespeare in 1616, and the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth in 1620. These dates seem but yesterday, they are so familiar to us, yet Europe did not then know the beverages which are now so common and so necessary to its daily comfort, and a part of every meal.

Coffee was made known to Europe in 1573, by a German physician, Dr. Rauwolf, but the first coffee house was not established in London until 1652. Pepys writes in his famous diary, under the date, September 30, 1660: "I did send for a cup of tee, a China drink, of which I had never drank before." Four years after that rate, in 1664, tea was selling in London at sixty shilling per pound.

What then was the table drink in Shakespeare's time?

In the story of the voyage of the Pilgrims much stress is laid upon the stock of ale on board the ship, and it would seem that ale was the universal drink at meal time, though we know that much cider was drunk also. The ordinary table ale was probably very light and was home-brewed. The old books of the household contain many minute directions for malting and brewing. Barley was the usual basis of malt, but not seldom oats and wheat were used.

The ale sold in the ale houses was a much stronger drink, and was called March beer. One authority says ale was made of malt and water, but that beer contained malt, hops and water. March beer was brewed in the spring and was not supposed to be in proper condition to drink until it was three or four years old.

It is said that the discovery of keeping beer by bottling was the result of an accident by a very learned person, the Dean of St. Paul's, in Elizabeth's reign. He was an ardent fisherman, and in the habit of taking his beer with him on his fishing excursions. On one hot summer's day, having tightly corked his bottle of beer, he hid it among the deep grass. When he came back and opened it he was surprised to find it in a state of lively effervescence, and the frothy beer much improved in taste; and so bottled beer started.

In rural England a drink was made from pears, much as cider is made from apples, which was called "perry" and was in common use then, and is known there at the present day.

A stronger drink was called "Mead," made from honey and water and various flavors, yeast being added and the whole then allowed to ferment. This was a favorite drink in the middle ages and is still made and drunk in England. When carefully made it will keep for a long time and then improve with age.

The drinking of spirits was very rare. Whiskey was absolutely unknown; gin was not invented until the eighteenth century; rum was first made in New England, and not heard of till late in the seventeenth century. The word "brandy" was first used in English in the year 1657, but Shakespeare made use of the word "aqua vitae" to cover any fiery, distilled spirit.

Aqua-vitae, according to a treatise published in 1586, was distilled from the lees of wine, but the finer sort, which was really a liqueur, contained innumerable scented herbs and spices, and even atoms of pearl and gold leaf floated in it. The Elizabethan household books give most elaborate recipes for making these and other distilled waters. Cinnamon water was another favorite liqueur; it contained mace, red rose leaves, balm, cinnamon and borage gathered on a sunny day.

But the great beverage among the better classes in Shakespeare's day was wine, though mostly in forms and names that long since passed away. There was no champagne in those days; the art of making this was not discovered till a century later, 1688, by a Benedictine monk, in the French Province of Champagne, which locality gave it the name. Port was not known in England until about 1690.

Aside from a very poor wine which was in use in all churches no wine was made in England, but the supply came from France, Spain, and Germany, and must have been a very large item of importation. As England was rarely without a war on her hands the fashion in wine drinking changed accordingly. Sweet wines seem to have been the favorites, and that in most demand was called Malmsey or Muscadel. This came from the islands of the Mediterranean and is described as a "full, pleasant and well-hued wine." It had the musky flavor of what we now know as Moselle, and was made from Muscat grapes. There were two kinds, one "great, pleasant and strong, with a sweet scent and an amber color;" the other was deep red and less potent. A little malmsey of this old type is still made in the Isles of Greece. What was called muskadine, a drink greatly in favor, was made of a mixture of malmsey with bastard in a butt, into which was then poured the yolks of eggs, milk, bay-salt and water, with a flavoring of cloves and aniseeds.

Bastard was a composite wine greatly in use in Shakespeare's time, but now difficult to describe with exactness. It seems to have been a Levantine or Sicilian wine, very much in constitution like malmsey. It was a very sweet wine, "fat, and the tawnier the better," and was thick and muddy. It was always served "adulterated and falsified with honey."

A wine that would be much more to the taste of the present generation was the Rhenish wine, of which, you will recall, Yorrick was once mad enough to pour a flagon over the Clown's head. The Rhenish wines were white and probably similar to the hocks which we use now. Soon after Shakespeare's death Rhenish wines went entirely out of use in England, probably owing to the Thirty Years War which not only destroyed the vineyards and discouraged the vintners, but made the export of wines from Germany almost impossible.

Even Rhenish wines was not always put on the table pure; often it was mulled with honey, milk and cloves, then strained, and drunk when it was cold. A considerable amount of claret was drunk in England at this period; it was called Gascoigne wine, and shipped from Bordeaux in curious hogsheads hooped with hazel. From La Rochelle and shipped to England a good deal of Anguelle wine; that is to say, of wine from Angouleme, a sharp, white "hodge-wine," which probably resembled our modern sauterne.

But the one wine which was the favorite, and which has the place of honor in all Shakespeare is sack. The original form of the word was "sackwine," as our forefathers used to say, "port wine" and even "cherry wine." The dictionaries explain that "sack wine" is a corruption of the French "vin sec," dry wine; and that it was a strong, light-colored wine brought to England from Spain and the Canary islands. In Shakespeare's time it had ceased to be a dry wine, or rather upon its arrival in England it was sweetened before it was drunk.

Falstaff sings the praises of sack as it has never been told since. When he went into the Garter Inn for a period of happy relaxation, it was not to waste his time over muskadine or Rhenish; it was to drink sack. In his praises, sack was to ascend into the brain and make it "apprehensive, quick, forgetive, full of nimble, fiery and detestable shapes." Of all wines sack was that which best warmed the blood, he declared; it was "the excellent endeavor of drinking good," which had gradually made Prince Harry so valiant. Finally Falstaff exclaims: "If I had a thousand sons, the first human principle I would teach them should be to forswear their potations and to addict themselves to sack."

In its pure form, sack was very like the sherry of to-day, imported from Spain, before it has been manipulated. There was a "small" sack, much cheaper, imported from Gallicia and Portugal. All white wines which were not Rhenish, whether sweet or dry, seem to have been included in the designation "Sack."

The English loved a sweet wine, and do to this day; they also preferred red to white, so the moment a foreign wine touched England's shore, it was manipulated, colored, sweetened and adulterated to suit the British taste. Perhaps it will be of interest to recall the price at which sack was sold, as we discover in the paper stolen from Falstaff's pocket: "Item, Sack, two gallons, 5s 8d."

We get a picture from the Pilgrims of the way their table was spread, after the land began to smile on them, and from this it appears that their breakfast consisted of milk and Indian porridge, or rye pudding and bread, with pea or bean soup, flavored with pork or salt fish. For dinner they had bean soup or baked beans and pork, stewed peas, squash, turnips, parsnips and onions. Fresh fish was common, but beef and mutton were seldom seen. Butter and cheese, after the first few years, were plentiful, except among the very poor. Children usually had milk to drink, while the youths drank water or the beer of the elders.

Such was the world before the steaming cup of tea came to bless it; before the fragrant coffee cheered the heart of man. I will close with another quotation from Pepys, under date of June 28, 1667:

"Home, and there found my wife making of tea; a drink which Mr. Pelling, the Potticary, tells her is good for her cold."

[LETTER TO MRS. PINKHAM NO. 94,398]

Women Would Surely Try Mrs. Pinkham's Medicine if They Only Knew, Says Mrs. King

"I am so grateful to you for what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me that I feel as though I must tell about it. A year ago I was taken very sick. Doctors could do me no good only to deaden the pain which I had almost constantly. I got some of your Compound and took one bottle and received benefit from it at once. I have taken it ever since and now have no backache, no pain in my side and my stomach and bowels are perfectly well. I can honestly say that there is nothing like it. If I could only tell every woman how much good your medicine has done me, they would surely try it."—MARTHA M. KING, NORTH ATTLEBORO, MASS.

The way women trifle with health shows a degree of indifference that is past understanding. Happiness and usefulness depend on physical health; so does a good disposition. Disease makes women nervous, irritable and snappish. The very effort of ailing women to be good-natured makes them nervous. Write to Mrs. Pinkham, she will help you to health and happiness.

It costs nothing to get Mrs. Pinkham's advice. Her address is Lynn, Mass.

HER SAUCER CAME BACK.

How a Woman Was Convinced That She Had Been Tricked.

"There are tricks in all trades but ours," remarked one member of a group seated in the lobby of a hotel last night, says the Philadelphia Inquirer, "and I might add there are a few in ours."

The speaker is the head of a well-known firm of grocers.

"Not so long ago," he continued, "when I was still in the retail trade, we had a shrewd Irish woman for a customer. One day she ordered a barrel of a certain brand of flour. We happened to be out of the brand, but I told her we could send her a barrel of another brand equally as good.

"A week or so afterward she came into the store and declared that she didn't like the flour and insisted on having it taken back and the brand she wanted sent instead. Well, we hauled the flour back to the store, and, being still out of the brand she wanted, filled up the returned barrel, put in a new head and carted it back to the woman again.

"We heard nothing more about the matter for three weeks, when one day she came into the store in a highly indignant frame of mind.

"'I want you to send up to my house and haul that flour away,' she exclaimed. 'I told you it was no good.'

"'No good,' I replied. 'Why you know it is the brand you ordered.'

"The woman glared at me.

"'It is no such thing!' she blurted out. 'You sent me back the same barrel I had.'

"Of course, I denied it, laying particular stress on her value to us as a customer and how we would not risk losing her trade on account of a measly barrel of flour. 'Why, madam,' I ejaculated eloquently, 'how could you think such a thing? Ours is too honorable a house to cheat its customers or to ask them to accept a substitute for something they liked.'

"Then the woman grinned at me.

"'Huh!' she retorted, 'that's all very fine. But I had two bakin's out of the first barrel before I sent it back.'

"'Yes,' I assented, 'and you got a full barrel in return. Doesn't that prove—'

"'Prove nothing,' she interrupted. 'The first two bakin's out of the barrel I got the second time were all right. But I want you to know that I always take my flour out of the barrel with a saucer. When I got down to the third bakin' out of the second barrel I—'

"'Yes,' I interposed, 'what did you do?'

"'I found my saucer,' was the answer. Then she swept out; and it was well she did, for I came near falling in a faint. It was months before the woman would condescend to trade with us again."

LIFE.

Friendly it stands, yon inn upon the plain,
And keen the lamps burn through the cryptic night.
How jocund sound the voices, and how bright
The cheer, how warm the housing from the rain!

The traveler once arrived, forgets the long
Blank journey leading thither all the dim,
Mysterious days are nothing now to him,
Seated amid the food and wine and song.

But when, the reckoning paid, his comrades fled,
He steps upon the road and moves away,
His soul is puzzle sore—he can not say
What inn it was, or by whom tenanted.
—Richard Burton in the Cosmopolitan.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

SHOPPING BY MAIL.

System of Sending Out Orders—Queer Requests From Customers.

The spring is the busiest time of the whole year for the mail order section of the big department stores. At one store 1,000 letters are received daily, either asking for samples or ordering goods. These letters come from all over the country, although very few are from the extreme West. That region is supplied principally from the Western cities, the express rates from New York being too heavy. Some people have an idea that the mail order clerks cut up and send off in samples more goods than are ever ordered in return for those samples. This is a mistake, says the New York Sun, which causes the head of the department in question to smile a silent, gleeful smile and turn to the records showing 110,000 out-of-town customers on his books.

Each customer is entered in the card index, a system something like that in vogue in libraries. A white card represents a woman; a yellow card denotes a man. The cards are subdivided on a geographical plan, into different sections—suburban, New England, Southern, Western and so on. Various marks show whether the customer is "charge" or "cash," whether the goods were ordered from a sample or from an advertisement, and whether it is a first offence—that is to say, first favor—or not.

The young women who select the samples to be sent must be judges of handwriting as well as familiar with the latest fashions in New York and the extent to which they will go in other places. The wisdom of the serpent is nothing compared with the shrewdness they must display. No matter how clear a request for samples may be, there are always plenty of chances for the sender to pick out the wrong thing. Even when a letter is than usually explicit, she "sizes up" the handwriting, the paper, the language and the locality from which it comes. If two identical letters should arrive, one from Ohio and the other from South Carolina, they would receive different responses in the way of samples.

"Most of the letters coming from the extreme south," said one of the clerks, "want the very cheapest kind of materials. In fact, they often ask for a cheaper quality than we carry at all. They want 29-cent silks and that sort of thing. New England customers in the cities want good things, but when it comes to the country—well, they count their pennies about twice as often as anybody else does, and we get more cross letters from that section than we do from any other. The western people, out in Ohio, and west of there, are the best customers."

"Do many women send for samples just to find out what is being worn or for use in fancy work?"

"Yes, some of them do. Why, they admitted it out in Pennsylvania. They are making silk quilts or something like that, and the whole sewing society tried to stock up with samples."

The sample department buys the goods, which it cuts up, getting them from the counter downstairs, just as any customer would, except that it gets a discount of 20 per cent. Hundreds of yards of material are sliced into bits with long shears or by a cutting machine which is used for plain goods. Five hundred dollars' worth of material is disposed of in his way every month. In addition to these samples, three girls in the mail order department are kept busy getting samples from the counters downstairs. These are sent in response to special requests for something to match a color or design inclosed.

When an order is received it is registered, and the letter is given to one of the several young women who are called shoppers. They buy the goods downstairs and the material is sent to a special shipping department to be forwarded. In many of the stores these shoppers eventually get to know the wishes and tastes of certain customers who have ordered a number of times. When the custome comes to New York for a visit she often drops in for a call on the girl who has served her so many good turns.

Among the queer requests which have been perpetrated upon these long-suffering mail departments was one for "black stockings with white attached feet." The clerk inferred that "attached" was intended. Another expressed a desire for "ribbon that can be shored up," which seemed to be a rendering of "shirred up." One woman wrote for samples "for a wedding dress for me and my daughter." There were so many possibilities in this that the entire department puzzled over it. It might have meant that each one of the women was to be married and wanted a wedding dress apiece; or that they were both to be married, but would take turns at the dress; or that the daughter was to be married and the mother was merely going to assist, or vice versa. One order said: "Please send by express two dollar shirt waists and 150 poker chips. Send red, white and blue." One of the vague requests, which come by the hundred, was: "Please send samples of summer goods in green or blue." A wide margin is left in this case in regard to material, whether silk, cotton or wool; to design, to cost and to the age of the person for whom it is intended. Many mail order customers seem to think that their part of the matter is about as simple as pushing a button. Their cheerful confidence is justified, moreover, for the mail clerks and shoppers do the rest.

BUBONIC PLAGUE.

Professor Haffkine, the modest young bacteriologist of Bombay, who devised a serum wherewith to inoculate people and thus protect them against the bubonic plague, has been in London recently. Various European scientists who went to India to investigate the plague have confirmed the efficacy of his vaccine. After Professor Haffkine had experimented on rabbits and guinea pigs, to demonstrate the effect of the serum, he decide to try it on himself. He took a dose four times as great as that which he regards sufficient to insure immunity. "The symptoms which manifested themselves during the next few days were carefully noted by my colleagues," he says. "My temperature went up, there was a certain soreness of the part inoculated, and generally a mild manifestation of the recognized symptoms of the plague. At no time, however, was I incapacitated from my work—simply I felt somewhat out of sorts."

Badly Treated.

"Why, my little man," cried the old gentleman, "what are you crying for?"
"Me sister," blubbered the boy, "hez measles, and I can't have any of 'em."

The foods we eat furnish energy for the body just as burning coal makes steam for an engine.

The experiments of Prof. Frankland, Ph. D., of London, shows that cod-liver oil yields two and one-half times more energy than starches or sweets.

Scott's Emulsion is pure cod-liver oil combined with hypophosphites of lime and soda. It forms fat, gives strength, enriches the blood, invigorates the nerves, and repairs tissues.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

The Samoan Islands and Their People

By Lyman Horace Weeks and Will M. Clemens.

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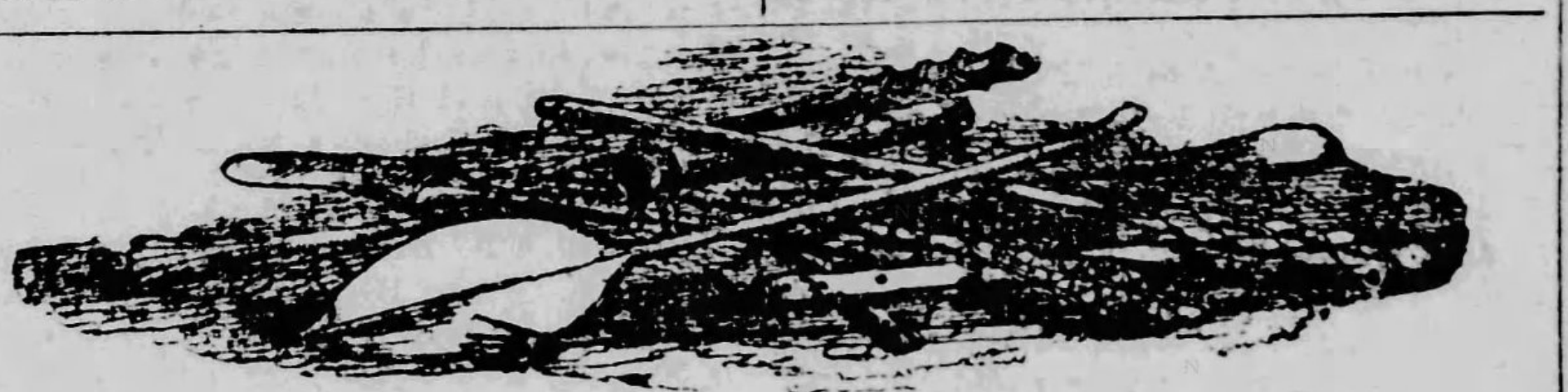
SECOND PAPER.

Native Characteristics.

To-day Samoa presents a strange, incomprehensible mixture of barbarism and civilization, of heathenism and Christianity, of polite refinement and crude, coarse customs. The Samoan is a paradox of paradoxes, a bundle of contradictions. His finest qualities make him the peer—sometimes almost the superior—of the best examples of the most advanced civilization; at his worst he falls nearly, though not quite, to the level of the lowest races of the Southern Pacific.

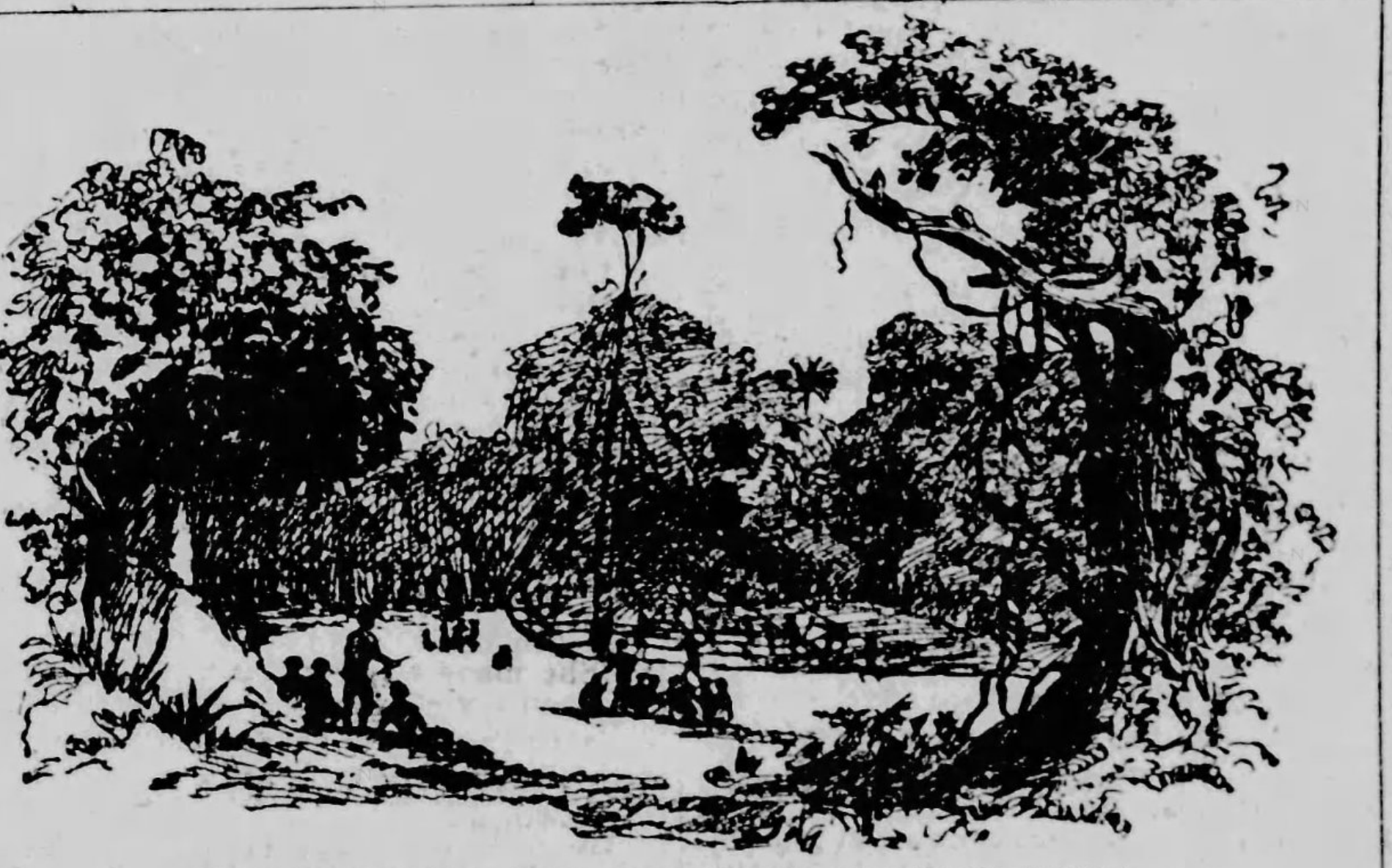
Never having been subject to the inroads of other alien races, and the consequent admixture of blood, the Samoans have preserved uncorrupted and unchanged many of their original racial characteristics. Especially the men—they are of splendid physique, handsome, bright, strikingly erect, sound, healthy, vigorous, and of tremendous strength. Many of the distinctive marks of the European appear in their faces, giving that melancholy air and meakness of expression which Humboldt first pointed as a characteristic of the islanders of the Pacific.



SAMOAN WEAPONS.

Their skin is dark olive, resembling polished copper, presenting no difference in the sexes, though the prominent chiefs and better families are much lighter, with smoother skin. They are also taller and more symmetrical in person than the common people. The infant is much lighter in complexion than the adult. The male Samoan is tall, erect and proud in bearing, with smooth, straight and well-rounded limbs, the contour seldom presenting muscular protuberance or development.

Females are generally slight, especially the young girls; erect and symmetrical, easy and graceful in their movements, the charm of light-heartedness seeming to follow every action. Beauty of feature is not the rule, though many of the village maids are exceedingly attractive. Generally the profile is decided and the facial angle distinct, the occiput broad, but seldom elevated.

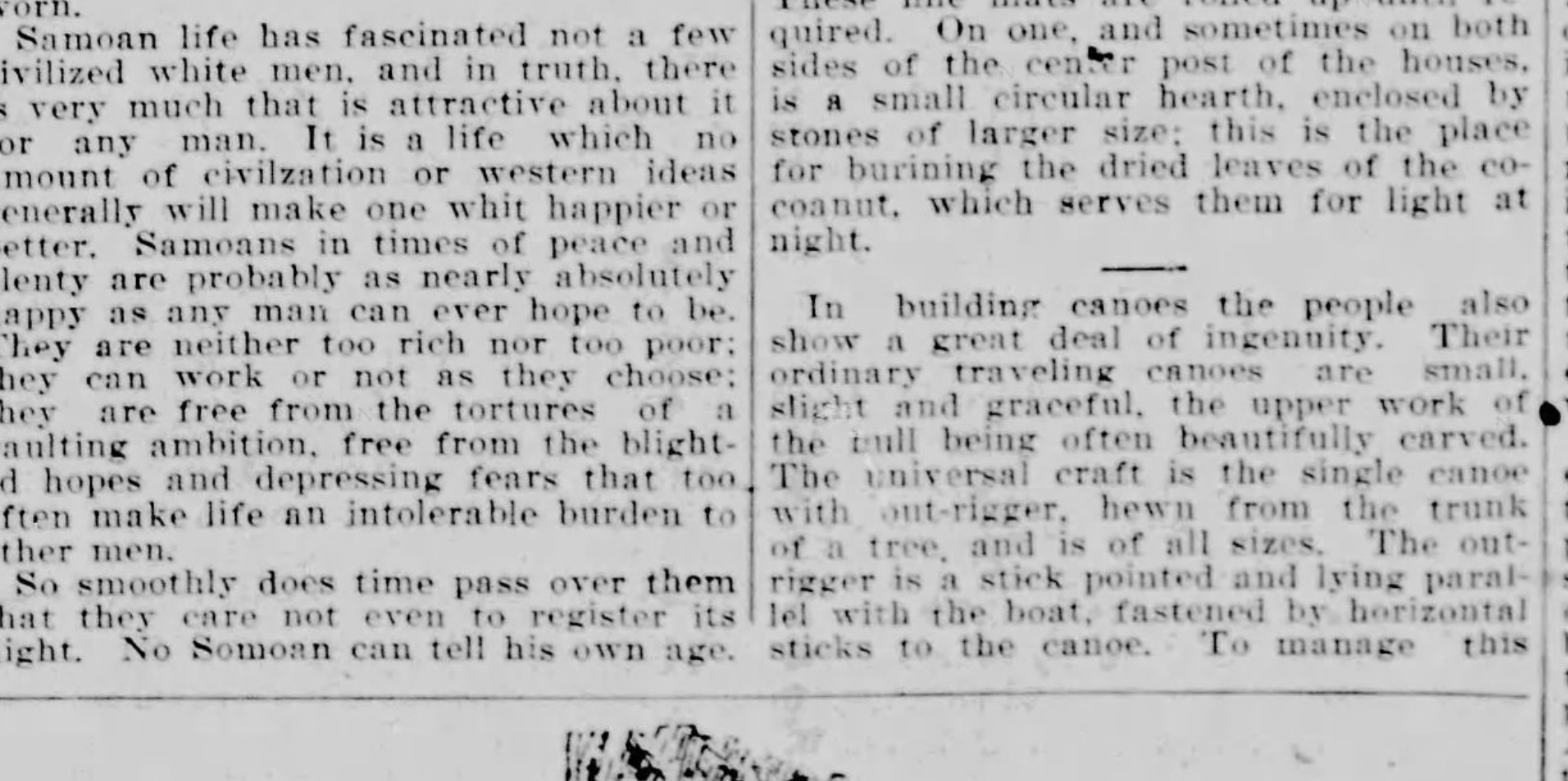


THE PAPALANGI SHIP—A NATIVE SPORT IN SAMOA.

Although the hair is black and straight in its natural condition, one constantly meets numerous individuals who glory in masses of bleached red hair. This is a fashion that is produced by the application of coral lime. In the same manner—by the use of lime—the hair is stiffened, so that it will stand erect in the most approved style. Generally, it is worn short, combed upward toward the crown and receives frequent and liberal applications of cocoanut oil. Adornments of different kinds further embellish the head. Most frequently wreaths and garlands of flowers and leaves are thus worn.

Samoan life has fascinated not a few civilized white men, and in truth, there is very much that is attractive about it for any man. It is a life which no amount of civilzation or western ideas generally will make one whit happier or better. Samoans in times of peace and plenty are probably as nearly absolutely happy as any man can ever hope to be. They are neither too rich nor too poor; they can work or not as they choose; they are free from the tortures of a vaulting ambition, free from the blighted hopes and depressing fears that too often make life an intolerable burden to other men.

So smoothly does time pass over them that they care not even to register its flight. No Somoan can tell his own age. It is only by waning strength or wasting infirmities that he knows he is becoming old.



A SAMOAN CANOE.

Looking now on the dark side of the picture, we find that they are an excitable, voluble, credulous people, covetous and deceitful and inclined to lying and the circulation of false or extravagant rumors. In some degree they are thieves by instinct, and in many cases are so now by necessity. They are eminently indolent, given to high sounding expressions and empty promises, fond of new faces and accessible to the influences of any plausible knave or adventurer appearing among them. As a people they are incapable of unity of action. After public discussions the minority do not even tacitly assent to the decision of the majority. It at once retires into bitter opposition, latent or active. If strong enough or rash enough war is declared and a few people on each side are murdered before the contestants return to their former peaceful occupation.

In olden time, the primitive dress of the people consisted of a girdle of ti leaves. This lava-lava, as the garment is called, is very handsome with its red and brown leaves and is worn to reach from the waist to the knees. It was the sole garment for men and women, save that they might have a garland of flowers or a necklace of bright green beans around their necks. This costume is even now generally adhered to outside of the main street of Apia, although to some extent cotton cloth and the native siapo have superseded the ti leaves and the garment has been lengthened in proportion as the missionaries have succeeded in inculcating prudery.

Native costumes have to some extent, under the missionary influence, been superseded by a sort of nondescript European garb. This is true, however, only of the capital city of Apia. Outside of that town, the native dress can still be seen in its primitive simplicity. Town costumes for the women are principally cotton and calico dresses, made after the old Mother Hubbard style with the idea of combining as much comfort as possible with adherence to the new style.

In Samoa domestic and ceremonial life the mat plays a conspicuous part. A veneration that almost amounts to religion attaches to these articles of native manufacture. Many of them have been in existence for generations and have a long and interesting history. They are handed down from one generation to another and are regarded as the choicest possession of the families that hold them. Tradition has attached itself to them as a Japanese guards his ancient family sword as his most revered heirloom, so the Samoan looks upon his family mats. Coarse mats for floors are made by hand from the leaves of the paoga and the finer sleeping mats from falo. Fine mats are also made from a certain grass and shrub. The shaggy white mat, made from the hibiscus, much resembles a dressed sheep's skin; sometimes it is dyed black. The mats are often trimmed with bright red feathers from the necks or breasts of birds that are kept for that special purpose.

The houses are built of the wood of the bread fruit tree. They are slightly oval, some 25 or 30 feet high. In building them three center posts are raised, which support a ridge pole, while cross beams are lashed in at different heights, thus binding the structure firmly together. A thatching of sugar cane or pandanus leaves covers the roof. Smaller houses generally have permanent sides; the larger ones are open all around but are curtained by mats.

After the house is finished the interior has the appearance of an extensive frame work, from the number of cross beams, which are used as depositories for their property, tapas, mats, etc.; in some cases the favorite canoe of the chief is placed on them. Thatching lasts four or five years. There is no floor to the house, but the ground is covered with stones about the size of a small egg. There is usually a paved platform on the outside, about three feet wide. In some cases this is raised a foot and serves to keep the house dry, as the stones allow a free passage to water. On the pavement are laid coarse mats, and the finer ones are spread above, covering about half the area. These fine mats are rolled up until required. On one, and sometimes on both sides of the center post of the houses, is a small circular hearth, enclosed by stones of larger size; this is the place for burining the dried leaves of the cocoanut, which serves them for light at night.

In building canoes the people also show a great deal of ingenuity. Their ordinary traveling canoes are small, slight and graceful, the upper work of the hull being often beautifully carved. The universal craft is the single canoe with out-rigger, hewn from the trunk of a tree, and is of all sizes. The outrigger is a stick pointed and lying parallel with the boat, fastened by horizontal sticks to the canoe. To manage this craft successfully requires practice and dexterity; but in it the native is at his ease, men, women and even children showing marvelous expertness. The war canoe is a double boat, the two hulls being firmly lashed together with heavy timbers, making a platform between them. Upon this platform a house is built. Each canoe can accommodate 50 or more men, and is propelled by a single mat sail upon a mast in the center of the larger boat.

Making siapo, a cloth from the inner bark of the paper mulberry tree, is the only manufacturing industry worthy of the name that exists. When the stem of the tree is about one and one-half inches in diameter, it is cut and the inner bark separated and washed in water, which deprives it of some of its gum. Long strips of bark are scraped with a rough shell, while they are wet, until the proper thickness has been obtained, and the bark spread and worked out thin. This raw matrial is then cut up into other strips, a few inches wide and two or three feet long, having very much the appearance and thickness of slippery elm bark.

A score or more of these slips are placed one upon another in a bundle and are then beaten with wooden mallets until the adhesion of the fibers forms them into a single mass that has spread out into a sheet thirty or forty inches long and eighteen or twenty inches wide. These sheets, thin and gauzy as muslin, are then put out to dry. The next step is to make the cloth and to print it with colors and patterns. Instead of engraved blocks they have tablets made of pieces of large cocoanut leaves. One side of the tablet is kept smooth and even and upon this cocoanut fibers are sewn, forming the required pattern in raised lines. From herbs and roots vari-colored dyes are made, and with these tablets, well soaked in the dye, the pattern is stamped, by pressure, upon the siapo.

As an article of dress this cloth has always had deserved popularity. Wrapped about the waist and reaching to the knees or below, it is more enduring than the ti, the leaves of which fade and droop in a few days. A wonderful skill is displayed by the women in making siapo, and more than ordinary regard has always attached to the cloth. Certain colors and figures that are used upon it are set apart for high chiefs and royalties, and are never used by the commoners.

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TAI TSUNG'S PAINTING.

A Dresden Chemist's Imitation of a Chinese Emperor's Wonder.

The Chinese emperor, Tai Tsung possessed, among other treasures, a picture known as a magic painting. It represented a pastoral scene, with a cow standing in a field and mountains beyond. When the picture was shown to strangers or guests and they admired it, the emperor would say:

"Yes, this is a remarkable painting. The cow, as you see, is standing; but if the room was darkened the cow would think it night and would lie down."

Then the emperor would order the room to be darkened, and the cow would be seen to be lying down, apparently asleep.

The picture was a water color, over which was painted in colorless phosphorescent paint a similar picture representing the cow lying down. In the light the standing animal was seen, but at night or in a darkened room only the phosphorescent picture was visible. So the magic picture was, after all, a very simple trick. A Dresden chemist named Schade, has discovered a method of imitating it which can be acomplisher as follows: First paint in ordinary colors the picture of the cow standing. Then melt some Zanzibar copal over a charcoal fire, and dissolve fifteen parts of it in sixty parts of French oil of turpentine. Filter this and mix with twenty-five parts of pure linseed oil, which has been previously heated and cooled. Now take forty parts of the varnish so obtained and mix with six parts of prepared calcicum carbonate, twelve ports of white zinc sulphide and thirty-six parts of luminous calcium sulphide, all of which can be obtained from any chemist. This emulsion should be ground very fine in a color mill; the result will be white luminous paint, which should be used to paint the cow lying down.

Many seemingly wonderful tricks can be performed with the use of a few simple chemicals. One of them is the ball of fire. Take for this barium sulphate 1 part; magnesium carbonate, 1 part; gum tragacanth q. s. This should be mixed and rolled into marbles and kept at a red heat for about an hour, then allowed to cool slowly and placed in a glass-stoppered bottle. A few hours before using place in the sun, and the marbles at once become luminous. At the entertainment ordinary marbles are passed among the audience, one or more of the luminous marbles being concealed in the hand. The exhibitor then takes a marble from some one in the audience, holds it between his thumb and forefinger, blows upon it, and asks to have the lights turned down. As this is done he substitutes the luminous marble and the mysterious light is seen. This is handed around, and changes again as the light is turned on, when the magician presents to the audience several of the ordinary marbles as souvenirs.

Another trick is very effective. Take two simbilar bunches of artificial flowers; brush one over with glue or mucilage and powder it with the dust from one of the marbles described; then place in the sun. When taken into a darkened room luminous flowers are seen. The magician exhibits the flowers that have not been prepared and shows that there is nothing peculiar about them; then, as the light is turned down, he substitutes the concealed bunch, blows upon the flowers, and presto; displays to the astonished observers a luminous bunch, each flower of which stands out as at white heat.

Luminous letters can be written and exhibited in the dark, to the wonder of the audience. Luminous ink is made by placing a piece of phosphorus about the size of a pea in a test tube with a little olive oil. Place the tube in a water bath until the oil becomes heated and the phosphorus liquid. Shake well and pour into a bottle with a glass stopper. Admit air just previous to using it, and the fluid will become luminous tracery in the dark.

Water can be rendered luminous in a very simple manner. Dissolve a small piece of phosphorus in ether for several days, in a glass-stoppered bottle. In this place a lump of sugar, then drop the sugar in water, which will at once become luminous. Luminous paints can be made any color—green, yellow, violet or blue—and if applied to various objects make a wonderful display at night.

—Pimples, boils and humors show that the blood is impure. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best blood purifier that money can buy.

TOLD BY FIGURES.

The public debt of Mexico amounts to $15.90 per capita.

There are 180,132 Indians, besides the 5,318 in New York and the 77,018 of the "civilized tribes."

The subscriptions from various sources for the St. Louis fair have now amounted to $2,100,000 pledged by collecting committees. The amount so far actually raised is now close to the $5,000,000 originally promised.

At the sale of the Morrison cameos in London a Greek gold ring from Tarsus with an intaglio of Bacchus was sold for $1,150. Another ring with the figure of Bacchus brought $825. The signet of Asander, king of the Bosporus, from Kertch, brought $2,300.

Time wasted on little duties is not often considered. A mill-owner not long ago issued an order that the girls in his employ should not wear laced shoes. The reason he gave was that each one's boot became untied at least five times a day, and took at least five seconds to retie. When these 25 seconds were multiplied by 300—the number of girls in his employ—the loss of time was, he said, too serious to submit to. Another mill-owner, talking over this case, said that he had forbidden visitors, because each of his "hands" turned her head to look at them. Computing 20 visitors a day and two seconds for the head-turnings of each of his 600 employes, made over six hours daily wasted in that gesture.

Storing Up Knowledge.

"Edith, what made you ask Mrs. Crumpet how to make tea? You know you don't like her tea."

"Yes, mamma; but, you see, I think I ought to know how not to make it."—Chicago Record.

The Sunday School.

LESSON 10, JUNE 4, 1899.

Christ Crucified.

John xix:17-30. (Compare Matt. xxvii: 27-54; Mark xv:16-39, and Luke xxiii:33-47. Memory verses, 28-30.)

Golden Text—The Son of God, who loved me and gave himself for me.—Gal. ii:20.

17. And he bearing his cross went forth into a place called the place of a skull, which is called in the Hebrew Golgotha:

18. Where they crucified him, and two others with him, on either side one, and Jesus in the midst.

19. And Pilate wrote a title, and put it on the cross. And the writing was, JESUS OF NAZARETH THE KING OF THE JEWS.

20. This title then read many of the Jews; for the place where Jesus was crucified was nigh to the city: and it was written in Hebrew, and Greek, and Latin.

21. Then said the chief priests of the Jews to Pilate, Write not, The King of the Jews; but that he said, I am King of the Jews.

22. Pilate answered, What I have written I have written.

23. Then the soldiers, when they had crucified Jesus, took his garments, and made four parts, to every soldier a part; and also his coat: now the coat was without seam, woven from the top throughout.

24. They said therefore among themselves, Let us not rend it, but cast lots for it, whose it shall be: that the Scripture might be fulfilled which said, They parted my raiment among them, and for my vesture they did cast lots. These things therefore the soldiers did.

25. Now there stood by the cross of Jesus his mother, and his mother's sister, Mary the wife of Cleophas, and Mary Magdalene.

26. When Jesus therefore saw his mother, and the disciple standing by, whom he loved, he saith unto his mother, Woman, behold thy son!

27. Then saith he to the disciple, Behold thy mother! And from that hour that disciple took her unto his own home.

28. After this, Jesus knowing that all things were now accomplished, that the Scripture might be fulfilled, saith, I thirst.

29. Now there was set a vessel full of vinegar: and they filled a sponge with vinegar, and put it upon hyssop, and put it to his mouth.

30. When Jesus therefore had received the vinegar, he said, It is finished: and he bowed his head and gave up the ghost.

Illustrative Applications.

And he went out, bearing the cross for himself (v. 17). The author of "Ben Hur" makes the scene vivid: "He was nearly dead. Every few steps he staggered as if he would fall. A stained gown, badly torn, hung from his shoulders over a seamless under-tunic. An inscription on a board was tied to his neck. A crown of thorns had been crushed hard down upon his head, making cruel wounds, from which streams of blood, now dry and blackened, had run over his face and neck. The long hair, tangled in the thorns, was clotted thick. His bare feet left red splotches upon the stones. The skin, where it could be seen, was ghastly white. His hands were tied before him." O my soul, be not heedless at such sight of sacrifice, and for thy sake!

Where they crucified him and with him two others, on either side one, and Jesus in the midst (v. 18). The central cross means atonement for sin. The cross of the thief penitent stands at the head of the great class into which that central cross divides humanity—those who accept the atonement. The cross of the thief impenitent stands at the head of that other class into which that central cross divides humanity—those who reject the atonement. In which class are you?

And there was written, Jesus of Nazareth, the King of the Jews. And it was written in Hebrew, and in Latin, and in Greek (v. 19, 20). Contemptuous sneers at truth cannot annihilate truth. The truth still stands and shines. And the three then most universal languages told the ruth to the world. "Hebrew is the tongue of religion; Greek, that of culture; Latin, the language of law and government. And Christ was declared King of them all. On his head are many crowns. Let me come under joyful subjection to such a King.

Pilate answered, What I have written I have written (v. 22). In deeper sense then Pilate meant is this word true. What you have done, you have done. What you have sinned, you have sinned. The past holds it irrevocably. You cannot get back into the past and change it. I have read somewhere of the picture of a monk furiously writing. And the legend of the picture was that the monk had died, and had been allowed to return to the world to do what he should have done before he died. And he was at it terribly. But the picture did not tell the fact. You get no chance to change what the past holds. But, thank God! there is forgiveness for us in Jesus Christ. Are you willing, as you are, and without Christ, to confront the unchangeable record of your past?

They said therefore one to another, Let us not rend it, but cast lots for it (v. 24). What hardened men, you say, gambling at the cross' foot! And there is no sin so morally indurating as gambling. Do not set your feet in that fashionable rim of the black flood called progressive euchre. But still the sacred shadow of that cross lies upon your life, and you are heedless of it, thinking only of frivolities, money-making. Is it too hard to say that there is something of even the awful moral heedlessness of these gamblers in yourself?

He saith unto his mother, Woman, behold, thy son! Then saith he to the disciple, Behold, thy mother! (vs. 26, 27). See the imperial sacredness of the family relationships. Though the Lord is in the stress and pain of his atonement, he may not forget provision for his mother. Home duties are first duties.

He saith, It is finished (v. 30). To the last finishing limit of sacrificial atonement our Lord went. No shred did he leave unfinished. No least raveled edge remained. Instead of vainly trying to manage my own salvation, let me accept the completed work of Christ.—Wyland Hoyt, D. D., in S. S. Times.

COREAN DOCTORS.

By the Coreans, disease, as well as all the other ills of life, is attributed to the malevolence of demons, and in most cases of sickness more money is spent in exorcism, with a view to propitiating the evil spirit, than in medicine for the suffering victim, says the Missionary Review. Perhaps nothing serves better to illustrate to the occidental mind the contrariness of things oriental than the music, singing, dancing and feasting called for in case of sickness in a Corean home. The chief figure in the troop of actors is a female exorcist, believed to be in league with a powerful demon, by whose aid she can entice or drive away the evil spirit causing the sickness. As she sings and dances the others beat upon drums, tomtoms, etc., all together making noise enough to distract the poor sufferer. As a propitiatory sacrifice tables are spread laden with food and wine, of the odor arising from which the spirit is supposed to partake and depart satisfied.

The Corean doctor's treatment, too, being directed toward the driving out of the demon, is naturally believed to be effective in proportion to its severity. Persons suffering from low malarial and other fevers invariably have various parts of the body pierced with large and of course, surgically unclean needles, as a supposed important part of their treatment. We have seen broken limbs that have been punctured all around the seat of fracture in a similar manner. Indeed, no treatment is more common than the use of the needle. No attempt is made to keep it clean, and consequently frightful abscesses, sometimes causing death, often follow its use.

She Meant Nothing Wrong.

Curate (to American visitor)—How do you like our church, Mrs. Golightly? It is generally admired.

Mrs. Golightly—Yes, it is very pretty, but if it only had a clock fixed on the tower, it would be useful as well as ornamental.—London Punch.

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LAFAYETTE DOLLARS.

Congress decided to take a somewhat indirect way of helping the project to erect a monument to Lafayette in Paris, as a gift of the American people. Instead of paying a sum of money to the monument commissioners, Congress voted $25,000 to buy silver bullion, which will be coined into "Lafayette dollars," and these will be turned over to the commission.

Silver is now so low that $25,000 will buy enough to make fifty thousand dollar-coins of the standard weight and fineness, besides paying the incidental expenses of designing and coining. These dollars—thus limited in number to fifty thousand—the commissioners believe, will be quickly taken up by coin-collectors at $2 each. This is the price it is proposed to charge for them. So what costs the government $25,000 may yield $100,000 for the monument. It will yield certainly more than $50,000.

Engravers are already at work on designs for these coins. They will probably bear, on one side, a likeness of Lafayette. For the other side, a number of subjects have been proposed. It has been suggested that a quotation from some address of Lafayette's inscribed upon the coin would be highly appropriate.—Youth's Companion.

THE LIFE PLANT.

There is a strange wild plant in Guadeloupe called the "life plant." If a leaf be broken off and pinned by the stem to the wall of a warm room, each of the angles between the curves of the leaf margin soon throws out a number of very white tentacles, or roots, and soon a tiny new plant begins to sprout, and in the course of a week or two attains a height of two or three inches. When the old leaf shrivels, the new plant is cut off and planted. When carefully cultivated the life plant produces curious red and yellow blossoms. While the plant is native only in a warm country there is no doubt that it could be successfully grown in any greenhouse, and as a plant freak it certainly is as interesting as the everlasting plant of Mexico.

Frank R. Stockton, the author, says that the best training for a literary man is that of the newspaper office, where he can learn a clear style, can observe all phases of life and learn what work really means.

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1899.

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SPECIAL TERMS FOR WEEKLY BLADE.

On May 31, all special yearly offers in connection with the Weekly Blade will terminate. During June and July we shall take no yearly subscriptions, except at the full price of one dollar per year. However, during the months of June and July only we shall offer the lowest three months' price ever named by a weekly newspaper—so low, in fact, as will practically, give the paper free for three months to thousands of new readers. We ask our regular yearly subscribers to assist us in distributing these three-months' subscriptions, and to that end we offer both commission and premium to those who will send us clubs. Our special three-months' proposition will be sent to all applicants. We want one person in each town to send us one club, which can be obtained in a single hour. Bear in mind that during June and July we take yearly subscribers at one dollar, and three months' subscriptions at a merely nominal price. After July 31st, three months' subscriptions, thirty cents, as heretofore.

JUVENILE WHEELS.

Readers of The Blade will please note that we now offer a high-grade juvenile bicycle in connection with our offer of a standard wheel. There are 20, 24 and 26-inch wheels. The price is very low, for these wheels are strictly first-class in every respect. Turn to the advertisement of The Blade Bicycle, and read the additional announcement.

OVER-EDUCATION.

Collis P. Huntington, the Pacific railway magnate, said the other day at a railway meeting in San Francisco, that the increase in the higher education is making young men unfitted for the practical duties of life. He referred to the sons of farmers quitting the country for the city, and declared there is growing up a strong wall of caste, "with good, honest labor on one side and frivolous gentility on the other." Young men with college educations are standing about waiting for something to do, because the work at hand is not to their liking. There is a notion that all honest work is not all honorable work, Mr. Huntington thinks. The one statement which has attracted most attention is this:

> While preparation for professional life requires advanced knowledge, it seems to me that the vast majority of our young people spend too many of their vigorous years of youth inside school rooms and not enough in the practical work of life.

Perhaps one could understand Mr. Huntington's position better if he had defined his phrase, "the practical work of life." If he assumes that it is the chief end of man to toil, and further takes the position that education is of no value to a man who works, his statement would be correct. But both these positions are untrue. There is much more in life than mere labor; and we do not know of any occupation in which an education is not an aid, not only in enabling a man to do his duty well, but in aiding him to improve his condition by being capable of advancement.

Probably what was in his mind was, not education in its true sense, but a mere cramming of the memory with facts and opinions derived from books. But education is not that at all. Books furnish in handy form the experience and wisdom of the past. That is, however, but the foundation in which the superstructure of a true education is erected. A man may be filled with book knowledge and not be educated, because his observing and reasoning faculties have not been trained.

What in need is more true education, not less. The safety of any form of free government—a government of the people, by the people and for the people—depends upon the education and intelligence of the voting masses. With a well educated population—and we mean education in the true sense—no such fallacy as free silver at 16 to 1 could ever have become a political issue. The people would have been intelligent enough to detect the absurdity which it involves.

Thes drift of young men from country to city is marked, but the reasons for it are cogent. Farm life is solitary, and man is a gregarious animal. To the wage-worker, farm labor is less remunerative than other lines, which can only be pursued in towns and cities. Then the American boy has an ambition to be educated, and the city affords an environment which the country can not supply. If there be any man who refuses honest labor because it is not to his liking, and remains an idle dependent, he has a wrong idea of life, and is in no way a typical American. The true American spirit is to take the first job that comes along, and to perform it so well as to lead to preferment. Those are the fellows who succeed—and Collis Potter Huntington was exactly that sort of a young man.

President Kruger appears to be "seeing things." He has locked up a bunch of tramps whom he mistakenly supposed were British officers.

The peace conference starts off with vast elaboration, but we fear it will be barren of substantial results.

Almost every day Governor Roosevelt reminds Tom Platt that he, Roosevelt, is governor of New York.

AGUINALDO'S FOLLY.

One wonders what can be the mental make-up of the Filipino leader, on reading that the embassy he sent to Gen. Otis, which reached Manila this morning, was not empowered to negotiate terms of peace, and had nothing definite to propose. Their mission was simply to repeat the request for an armistice pending the decision of the so-called Filipino congress.

Of course, the reply was the same as to previous similar requests—that the American government does not recognize the Filipino congress, and will not agree to any armistice. Unconditional surrender is the only basis for peace. Aguinaldo certainly knows this, if he be as shrewd as he is supposed to be. He is probably scheming to stop the advance of the Americans by diplomatic methods, until the advent of the rainy season, now near at hand, shall render operations in the field impossible.

He and his clique of leaders, who are ardently desirous of being bought off outright, or of being given fat governmental positions as the price of yielding, are solely responsible for the continuance of the war. The people themselves are sick of it. But the leaders have so long assured them that the Americans are worse tyrants than the Spaniards, that they fear to trust us. They remain in the ranks simply because they believe their leaders.

It appears now that the war must go on until further resistance is seen to be hopeless, even by Aguinaldo himself. At the rate the Americans are advancing, the end must come within a very short time. Either Aguinaldo must surrender, or what is left of his forces break up into guerilla bands, and take to the mountains. They can not preserve organized warfare much longer. The fact is being slowly understood by the natives in the territory recently conquered, that the Americans are not oppressors; and this leaven will spread among the masses of the natives until Aguinaldo will be a leader without an army.

THE CUBAN SITUATION.

The childish jealousy of the Cubans is again exhibited in the matter of paying off the Cuban volunteers. The Cuban assembly dissolved, it is true, but the members are individually active in promoting their own selfish interests, and in stirring up a hurtful opposition to the plans of the American government. Gen. Gomez has, because of these machinations, declined to act further in the work of paying off and disarming the Cuban troops.

These malcontents are doing the worst thing possible for the welfare of Cuba and its people. The state department at Washington knows of many millions of capital which is only waiting the complete restoration of law and order to be poured out in the island for the development of its great natural resources. Men are ready to build railroads, and good wagon roads, to dig mines, to open the virgin forests, full of the most valuable woods in the world. All this would give ample employment to the Cubans, at better wages than were ever before paid in the island. It would make Cuba the garden-spot of the world.

But no American is willing to risk his money until he is assured that his investments will not be endangered by organized uprisings of Cubans. No capital will go to the island until absolute quiet is secured. The first step must be the disbandment of the Cuban army, and the turning over of their arms to the government of the island. So long as these armed bands are in existence, they are a menace to the development of Cuba, and the advent of prosperous times for her people. The rehabilitation of that island will increase with marvelous rapidity if these agitators would cease further troubling, and allow the forces of civilization to work their way peacefully.

AN ANTI-TRUST CONFERENCE.

The governor and legislature of Texas are together working upon the trust problem. The latter is elaborating a stringent law to crush out trusts in the Lone Star state. When the bill is enacted, then the governor proposes to take a hand. He will invite the governors and the attorneys general of all the states to meet in Texas in June to discuss the feasibility of uniform legislation by all the states against the trusts.

The plan is certainly a good one. It is now clearly understood that, under the constitution, congress has not the power needed to sweep trusts out of existence. That power is one of those reserved to the states, and can be exercised by them through their state legislatures. But there are forty-five states, and it will require action by all of them to make legislation effective against the trusts. A conference of the governors, and of the legal advisers, of all the states, ought to result in the laying down of some general line of procedure, to be submitted to the legislatures for their consideration.

The governor of Texas ought to make sure that the governor of New Jersey will be present at the conference. That state is the mother of trusts, simply because her laws are more favorable to their organization than are those of any other. And this is not due to neglect, but is of design. The fees which are charged by that state have brought large sums into the treasury, and materially reduced the rate of taxation. The governor of New Jersey is the man with whom the conference should labor most strenuously.

The intimation from Secretary Alger that he is willing to take a Michigan Senatorial seat brings a formal announcement from Senator McMillan that he has decided to seek a re-election at the hands of the legislature to be elected this fall. Mr. McMillan is one of the most prominent business men of Michigan, has contributed more than any other one man to develop the material resources of the state, and has been a very satisfactory Senator. In 1889 he was the unanimous choice of the Republican members of the legislature for the Senatorship, and in 1895 received a unanimous renomination. If it is to be a contest of popularity between him and the Secretary of War, the outcome is already pretty certain.

Bryan has just been interviewed at Omaha, and declared the Democrats who voted for McKinley in 1896 are "lepers," who cannot be taken back into the fold. If that is leprosy, it is startlingly epidemic in the United States.

General Gomez's advice to Cuban soldiers to "turn to your homes and practice patience" is the best sort of advice for them that could be given. Nothing can be done that will benefit Cuba so much as to have the menace of the Cuban army removed.

PEFFER'S CONVERSION.

William A. Peffer, the bewhiskered Kansas Populist, has abandoned political freakery, and announces his "return to the Republican party." Whatever may be thought of Peffer personally, his reasons for the step are sound. He has at last discovered that there is no money question. He says there is no room for a quarrel on that, for "the mines have been so productive that there is an abundance of gold, plenty of money to carry on the business of the country, and the various forms of commercial paper are as good as money itself."

This is true, but it was true when he climbed on the Populist band-wagon. He joined that party early in the game, and was one of the recognized leaders in Kansas in the campaign of 1890, when it secured control of the legislature of that state. As a reward, he was elected to the United States Senate in place of Ingalls. His six years in that body showed his utter lack of statesmanship, and even of knowledge of the questions coming up for action. He made long, weak speeches on subjects which he did not understand. His fellow-Senators never took him seriously. They regarded him as a freak, and unworthy of serious consideration. His defeat for re-election was a relief to the whole Senate.

It really does seem as though some glimmerings of common sense have reached the recesses of his mind. He realizes fully the financial status as it really is, and he takes sensible ground regarding the Philippines. He holds that we are in duty bound to establish a stable government in those islands, and that Aguinaldo is nothing but a disturber of the peace, who must be put down by the strong hand. Peffer is to be congratulated on his access of common sense. We hope he will also realize that the Republican party has no political reward to bestow upon him. He is welcome to place in the ranks, but he must not ask for shoulder-straps.

AMERICAN TIN PLATE.

Who does not recall the campaign of 1890, in which the Democrats raised such a howl over the duty on foreign tin plate, imposed by the McKinley law, with the avowed purpose of building up that industry in the United States? They asserted that tin plate could not be made in the United States in commercial quantities; that it could only be made in limited quantities, at an enormous cost; that the attempt to build up the industry here was but an idle dream, which would cost the American people enormously.

The outcome has utterly falsified these dismal predictions. We make practically all the tin plate we use, and it is cheaper to-day than it was when the McKinley law was passed. The industry has grown steadily year by year. Below is given a table of tin-plate production in the United States for the six months ending December 31, 1891, (the first half-year in which the tin-plate tariff took effect), and for each complete year since that date, bringing the statistics down to December 31, 1898.

Period from	Pounds.
July 1 to Dec. 31, 1891 (half year)	2,236,743
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1892	42,119,192
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1893	123,606,707
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1894	166,343,409
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1895	225,604,869
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1896	369,229,796
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1897	574,759,628
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1898	732,290,285

This new industry has given employment to thousands of laborers, has brought fair returns for capital, has kept at home millions of dollars that went abroad, and the price is lower than it was before the industry was established here. No more splendid vindication of the soundness of the protective policy could be given.

THE LAW OF PERIODICITY.

The tremendous demand for steel is shown by the statement of E. H. Gray, president of the Federal Steel company, that the concern has nothing to sell, and is considering no foreign orders because it cannot take care of all the orders at home.

It is such a condition of things which leads men to build new plants, to supply the immense demand. But the demand for any manufactured product is never constant. It may be small one year, enormous the next, and contract one-half the third year. When demand slackens, men are thrown out of work, of course; and then come half-baked political economists, howling over the evils of the "competitive system."

Their favorite remedy—governmental ownership—could not change this condition in the least. Periodicity is the law of all human progress and endeavor. We go by rushes and rests. And when the rest period comes, the government would be in just the same box as the private producer—producing vastly more than the demand. And the result would be the same. Production would necessarily be curtailed, and men be without work.

SELLING WATERFALLS.

A commercial organization in Bergen, Norway, analogous to our chambers of commerce, is advertising in London to sell water-powers of from 100 to 8,000 horse-power. Norway abounds in waterfalls, and the thrifty Norsemen wish to sell them as producers of electricity, and incidentally to advance the industrial interests of the country.

There are millions of horse-power going to waste hourly in the mountainous sections of our own country. Travelers over the various railway lines which cross the Alleghenies can notice the tumbling streams, whose descending waters, if dammed and utilized, would furnish electric power for manufacturing, in practically unlimited quantities.

New England obtained her early prominence in manufacturers, because of the water-power among her hills, before steam was introduced. This industrial prominence she has maintained, to a large degree, ever since. The introduction of electricity again brings water-power into prominence, and it is not a dream to look forward to the day when all the large streams with sufficient fall will be harnessed, like Niagara, and made to generate electric currents for use in cities within profitable transmitting reach.

The Argentine Republic is suffering from the utter derangement of her currency. Her circulating medium is government paper, analogous to our greenbacks. The treasury does not redeem it, as we do the greenbacks, for the reason that it is unable to accumulate a gold reserve. Hence the paper money, which is full legal tender, is badly depreciated, and the working class suffers. The average value of the paper dollar for 1898 was a little over 38 cents. Something like this condition would have followed the triumph of Bryanism in the United States in 1896.

RUSSIA'S TIRELESS PUSH.

The peculiar character of Russian diplomacy is well illustrated by the latest move in China. It has been but a few weeks since the Anglo-Russian agreement was hailed as settling satisfactorily the clashing interests of the two nations in China. By it, Russian control of Manchuria was acknowledged by Great Britain, while Russia acknowledged the entire Yang-tse-Kiang valley as the British "sphere of influence."

Now comes Russia with a demand on the Chinese government for a concession to build a railway connecting the Russian railroads with Pekin, the Chinese capital. That would place Pekin practically within the Russian military lines. The demand reopens the whole question at issue between Great Britain and Russia.

China has refused, and is beginning military preparations. Russia serenely says the concession will be granted "unless China is backed up by some other power"—with a covert threat included that anybody who aids China is invoking war. What a mockery the czar's "peace conference" is, with Russia herself gobbling up Chinese territory by the strong hand!

We are inclined to believe China will yield. But it will be after long negotiations, at the end of which Great Britain will be the gainer by another big slice of territory added to her "sphere of influence." China is doomed. The process of division and assimilation by European powers is proceeding very rapidly.

HOLDING SHERIFFS RESPONSIBLE.

United States Judge Baker has given a new turn to the discussion of how to check the lynching evil. In an Indiana case the family of the victim sued the sheriff of the county for $25,000 damages, on the ground that the prisoner was in his care and keeping. The judge upheld this contention, and in rendering his decision said:

> If the law imposes a duty of care in respect to animals and goods which he has taken into his possession by virtue of his office, why should not the law impose the duty of care upon him in respect to human beings who are in his custody by virtue of his office? Is a helpless prisoner, in the custody of a sheriff, less entitled to his care than a bale of goods or a dumb beast? The law is not subject to any such reproach.

This decision sets a precedent which will arouse sheriffs to a new conception of the responsibilities devolving upon them. They will protect prisoners, even by force of arms, against mob violence. Further, they will be likely to use all effort to identify the leaders of mobs, that the latter may be brought to justice. Judge Baker's decision is based on common sense, and we have no doubt the supreme court of the United States will uphold it, should the case be carried up.

The principle of this decision affects also the safe-keeping of prisoners. If the sheriff is responsible for allowing one to be taken from the jail by force, why is he not responsible to the county for allowing prisoners to escape from the jail by their own efforts?

VERAGUA IN NEED.

The Duke of Veragua, who was feted in the United States during the World's Fair year, has been hard hit by the Spanish war. Because he was lucky enough to have Christopher Columbus for a progenitor, and because Spain owed her American colonies to the latter's discoveries, Veragua was granted a pension of $20,000 a year, payable out of the Cuban revenues. The war having forever ended Spain's Cuban revenues, the Duke's pension lapses, for the Madrid government refuses to pay it out of other funds.

In the peace negotiations at Paris, the Spanish commissioners tried hard to get the United States to assume its payment or to pledge its payment by Cuba. Judge Day and his confreres were obdurate, however, and as a result Veragua is $20,000 a year poorer. Meantime it will be recalled that a couple of years ago his private fortune went to wreck. It looks as though he will be obliged to earn his own living.

Bryan stated in his Omaha speech that he found "four Chicago platform Democrats in New York to one in Nebraska." Let us figure that out. The Nebraska Populists say that the Chicago platform Democrats did not cast over 25,000 votes in that state in 1896. Four times that is 100,000, which is thus Bryan's estimate of the Chicago platform Democrats in New York. But the Empire state gave over 660,000 Republican votes. We are quite willing to accept Mr. Bryan's estimate.

Pingree is in all kinds of trouble these days. His railroad taxation measure being pronounced unconstitutional, the state senate has passed a new measure, which will bring in only about $30,000 per year in added taxes on the roads. It was expected to hold up these for at least a million, and Ping is so angry he threatens to veto the bill if it reaches him.

The suggestion in Pennsylvania that ex-Senator Quay be his own candidate for state treasurer, in order to show whether the people are with him or not, is not without merit, but it probably will not be adopted. Mr. Quay don't dare to submit his case to a popular vote.

The government is preparing to issue a Lafayette silver dollar, in aid of the fund for the monument to be erected at Paris in honor of the great Frenchman. No objection will be raised, if it will buy just as much as the dollar with the familiar liberty head.

Among the queer things happening this year is the gift of $50,000 by Russell Sage for a woman's hospital. The story taxes the credulity of all who know Mr. Sage.

Has it occurred to Czar Nicholas that the best way to end the system of exile for political offenses is not to recognize any political crimes?

The enthusiastic farewell given Admiral Dewey at Manila is nothing compared to the royal welcome which awaits him when he reaches New York.

This country will have two Fourth of July's this year; one on this country's natal day, and the other the day on which Dewey returns.

General Funston has another title to the admiration of American editors. He says he never tried to write poetry.

If those Cuban leaders try to stir up war against the United States, they will be bigger fools than is Aguinaldo.

Don't let it be forgotten that the Republican majority will elect the next speaker of the House.

If President Kruger is ready hunting for trouble he will likely find it this time.

ABANDONING FREE SILVER.

The Salt Lake Tribune has always been Republican in doctrine except on the silver question. It supported the latter because of the overwhelming public opinion in that locality. Now it comes out frankly in favor of the abandonment of the 16-to-1 issue next year.

Its reasons are that the controlling features of the political situation make the success of free silver impossible. The prosperity of the country is so great that the people will not vote for confusion and calamity. The Democratic party has shown such wretched incompetency when placed in power that voters are reluctant to again give it control, and so on. The Tribune's conclusion is, therefore, that a free silver fight will be hopeless.

All that it says is true, but it might well have added that the people of the United States have been convinced of the fallacy of the free silver theory. All the Bryanite arguments of 1896 have been disproved by the trend of events. We have a circulation ample for all the people's needs. The Treasury has more gold than it knows what to do with. Interest rates have fallen. The alleged connection between the price of silver and the price of wheat has been shown to be a myth. The people can be fooled no longer on this matter; and that is the reason why free silver will not be a winning issue in 1900.

The Third Nebraska, though mustered out, steps to the front with an offer to take the place of the First Nebraska, at Manila, which has suffered so severely. The Third has done a patriotic thing and redeemed itself from the charge of being organized as a political boom for Bryan.

The only people in America who will not welcome Dewey are the "aunties." They hold the view that he ought never to have taken Manila.

Perhaps we will have to take the guns away from the Cubans by force. In that case, the anti-imperialists will certainly "throw a fit."

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

Aguinaldo's Insincerity.

The hope that Aguinaldo was sincere this time in his demand for peace, vanished when his commissioners asked for an armistice pending a session of the Filipino congress. The wily Tagal is evidently at his old tactics of playing for time. The rainy season is later than usual, his men are exhausted. The aggressive work of the American army must be stopped by cunning since Mausers and the weather are unavailing.

Aguinaldo's demand is an insult. There is no such thing as a Filipino congress. Before laying his plans for an uprising against American authority Aguinaldo appointed some of his heelers members of congress. They no more represent the free will, even of the people of Luzon, than the brass collar of the purchaseable "patriot." There is fortunately not the slightest fear that General Otis will be beguiled into the childish trap of officially recognizing something that does not exist. The Tagals must lay down their arms. It is the only proof of their sincerity that the military governor will recognize.

Cubans and Their Arms.

The Cubans do not take kindly to the first lessons in government, which that distinguished pedagogue, Prof. Brooke, is giving them. To Americans the course of the former insurgents is inconceivable, for they are thoroughly familiar with the fact that whatever policy the administration at Washington may direct in Cuban affairs is for the best interests of the Cubans as a nation and not as a factor. It is unreasonable to believe that any other motive could actuate the administration, for neither by word nor deed has it shown any disposition to do other than what was honorable and just to its wards. The advisability of disarming the former Cuban insurgents is not to be denied. The greater their insistence upon retaining their arms the more important it becomes that they be required to yield them up. An armed faction in Cuba is for the very good of the island one of the most dangerous conditions which could be allowed to exist.

The Peace Congress.

The plan of procedure adopted by the peace conference assembled in response to suggestions from the czar of Russia differs materially from that which might have been expected to follow the acceptance of the Russian invitations.

The czar placed the reduction of national armaments, or, at any rate, the cessation of enlargements in great armies and navies, first among the subjects to be dealt with. Arbitration and the amelioration of the conditions of war were made matters for subsequent consideration. Now arbitration and mediation, as means of preventing war, have been carried to the foremost place in the progress of the conference. The reduction of armaments will evidently be dropped back to the last stage of proceedings, following efforts to further lessen the sufferings and horrors of war.

This alteration of the order of business will bring the United States into a prominence which the American commissioners could not otherwise have given their country. The standing army of the American republic is so small in proportion to the population and size of the country, and the danger of any great increase in its strength is so distant and slight, that when the military nations of the old world discuss the possible checking of the growth of their burdensome armaments the United States will be set aside as a nation little concerned with such matters. This country will be in the position of a man never sick, in a consultation among chronic invalids.

On the other hand, the American republic, as one of the most powerful nations of the earth, having wide and great interests, must be considered as vitally interested in any plan for lessening the danger of war. As an early and ardent advocate of the principle of arbitration, this country will also have the right to take a headlong and commanding part in the consideration of any proposition for the peaceful settlement of differences between nations. In all such work of the conference at The Hague the voice of America will be listened to with interest and respect.

This is true, likewise, of the great subject of mitigating the hardships and wrongs inflicted upon innocent individuals by war. In that work the American delegates will be at home, and no other members of the distinguished body of statesmen and military and naval experts at the Dutch capital will be able to speak with more authority.

It will be seen that the United States will play a great and worthy part in the peace conference, and there is no reason to doubt that the prestige of this republic and the esteem in which it is held by the great nations of the old world will be increased by the course followed by the American commissioners.

Germany in China.

Mail advices from China revive the story that the Germans are to establish a kingdom in that country, Prince Henry, the kaiser's brother, who is in the East to be sovereign. This rather curious prospect in respect to German enterprise possibly derives more support from the present state of affairs in and near Kiao-Chou than from any evidence of such project coming from Berlin. The Germans are certainly making progress in a gradually well-defined policy to occupy and control the Shan-Tung province. Fighting is now going on in the hinterland of Kiao-Chou, and the direct cause of it is alleged to continue. The Chinese are ill-treating German missionaries and merchants. In regard to the project in its general character, why should not any favored European ruler set up a suzerain state in China? If such an idea were acted on by England, the British would perhaps gain a stronger foothold in China than in any other way. It is not uncommon, too, for European nations to agree in providing a proper sovereign for peoples desiring a head to their civil authority capable of more sturdiness and nicer equilibrium than any indigenous citizen.

Russia's Exile System.

The indications are strong that the end of the penal settlement stage of development is drawing near in Siberia. As usual in such cases, the change foreshadowed by the latest dispatches from St. Petersburg is coming from the growing importance of the region used as a place for punishing criminals. The welfare of the country to which they are sent is considered, not the effect of exile on the men and women who suffer it.

Siberia is becoming so progressive and the evidences of great future developmnt are so unmistakable, that a very large movement of population is setting in that direction from Russia proper. The free emigrants from European Russia greatly outnumber the convicts in the annual flow eastward. And naturally the large and fast growing element in Siberia which has never been involved in crime objects to any more convict additions to the population of the country. It must be remembered that most of the prisoners sent to Siberia remain there after their terms end. The majority are poor, and for them the opportunities are better than they can find in the older and more densely settled provinces of European Russia.

It is not to be doubted that in many cases exile has been a real blessing to Russian criminals. We are not speaking of political offenders. They have been subjected to restraint and then turned loose in a region where the temptations to most crimes are much less than they were in the places from which the convicts were banished. Wider opportunities and entirely new conditions have made good citizens out of a great number of lawbreakers.

The same results used to follow the transportation of British criminals to Australia and Tasmania. In many cases they did well in their new fields of work, after release, and many of the best families in the Australasian colonies are descended from men who were deported from the British Isles for the good and safety of society. But in Australia, as now in Siberia, the time came when the element, untainted by conviction of offenses against the laws, grew impatient of the degradation felt to be inseparable from nearness to penal settlements for criminals from distant Europe, and in a few years the British government had to yield the point. The Russian authorities will doubtless do likewise.

The New Kearsarge.

Th battleship Kearsarge will be ready for her builder's trials early next month, and will probably be commissioned by September. For several reasons this vessel should attract wide-spread attention in this country. First of all, it is the fourth first-class battleship ordered by Congress. Three years intervened between the authorization of the one built before it, the Iowa, and the appropriation for the Kearsarge. Second, it is the first large warship turned out by that comparatively new ship building concern, the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock company. That corporation got the contract away from the Cramps by a much lower bid. Third, it is the largest, longest and most heavily armed ship yet built for the government. Fourth, its guns are arranged after a plan which is an innovation in naval architecture, this being one of the battleships which has superimposed turrets. Last but not least, the Kearsarge bears the name of a famous predecessor, and throughout its career will be a specially marked warship, its flag, commander and crew being at all times under obligations to represent the United States not less creditably than the old Kearsarge did.

Business Situation.

General trade continues to move along in a satisfactory way. There is nothing approaching a boom, except perhaps in the iron and steel industry, but all along the line there is that steady, healthy growth such as usually follows the laying of safe and solid foundations. At the moment there is every incentive to further expansion along conservative lines. Money is abundant and consequently cheap, new markets are being opened up, the demand from the old ones increasing, and there is promise of continued prosperity in the agricultural regions.

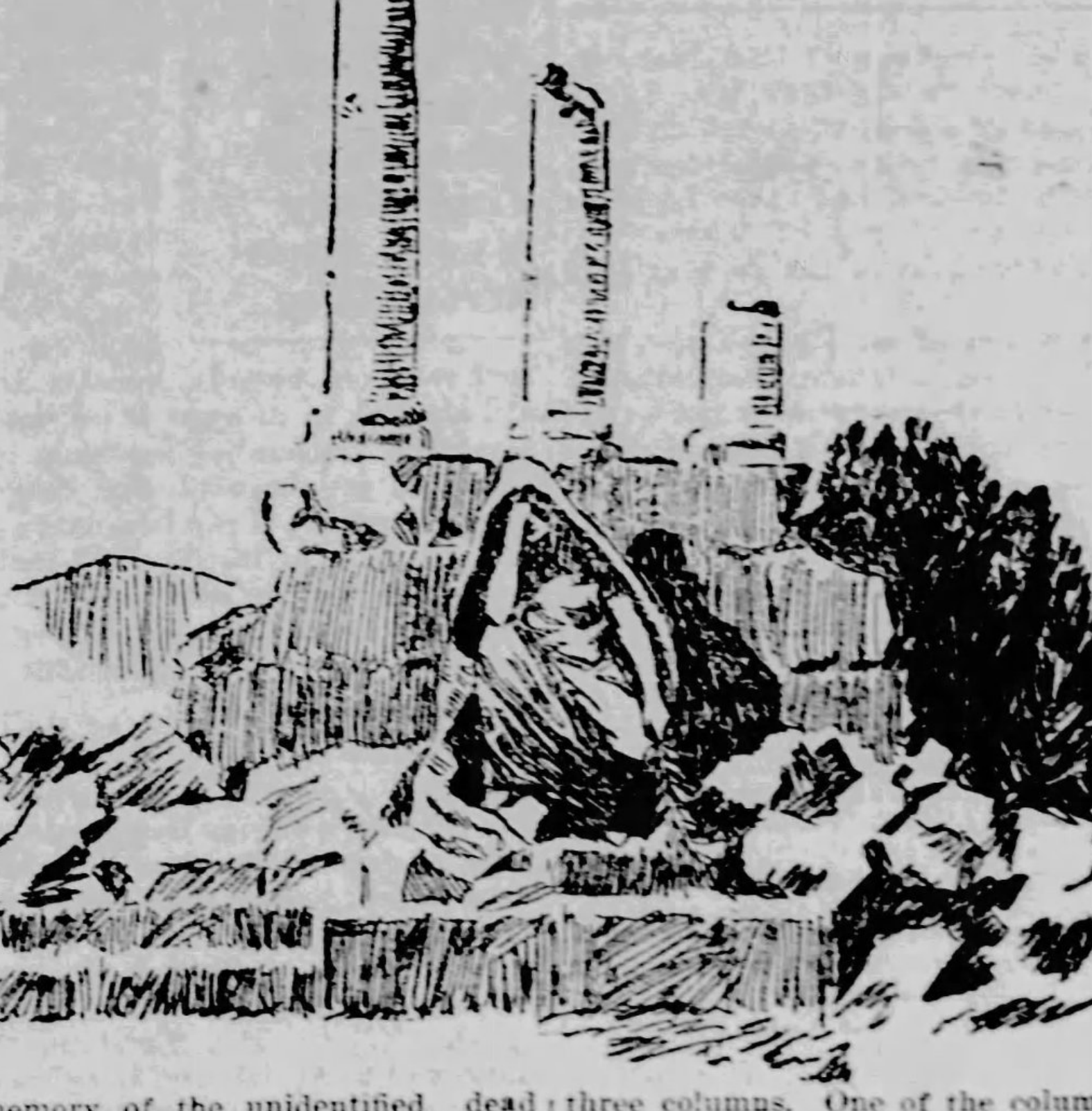
At no period within fifteen years has the iron and steel trade of the country been in such a favorable condition as at present. The chief trouble seems to be in getting material, either crude or finished, with which to fill orders. As has already been pointed out, all of the important companies have orders booked for months ahead. Furnaces and mills in all sections are now declining to take business for delivery in the near future, and some of them are even refusing orders requiring delivery during the current year. Under such conditions it becomes an easy matter to maintain prices, or even to advance them from time to time, and it is a foregone conclusion that the trade as a whole will reap profits that will go far toward compensating for the long period of extreme depression that followed the panic of 1893.

Wheat Looking Upward.

In addition to damage to the growing wheat crop from the severity of the winter it is now found to be suffering from deterioration from Hessian flies. Until recently it had been hoped those enemies of the wheat plant were confining their ravages to a limited area of the wheat fields of Indiana and Illinois; but they are now known to be plentifully distributed throughout the best wheat-growing sections of several other states. Reports of their destructive industry have come from Kentucky, Ohio, Michigan, Missouri and Arkansas, while the area of their injurious presence in Indiana and Illinois is gradually being enlarged. Estimates of the probably total yield of the season's crop are being lowered from week to week, until it is a foregone conclusion that this year's crop of winter wheat will be a light one.

Other considerations are likewise bringing an accession of buyers into the wheat market. The trade is becoming convinced from the smallness of the offerings of old winter wheat that the 1898 crop has been largely overestimated; and the previous fine promise of the growing crops in Europe has been displaced by anxiety, if not alarm, for the result in such important grain-growing countries as Russia and Roumania. Drought is reported already to have much lowered the promise of the Russian crop, while a cablegram last week to the Chicago Board of Trade said dry weather had destroyed 30 per cent of the crop of Roumania. In such circumstances it is easy to understand the reason for the strength of the wheat market here, but it is difficult to satisfactorily account for the comparative apathy of the markets abroad.

MEMORIAL TO DEAD OF WINDSOR HOTEL FIRE.

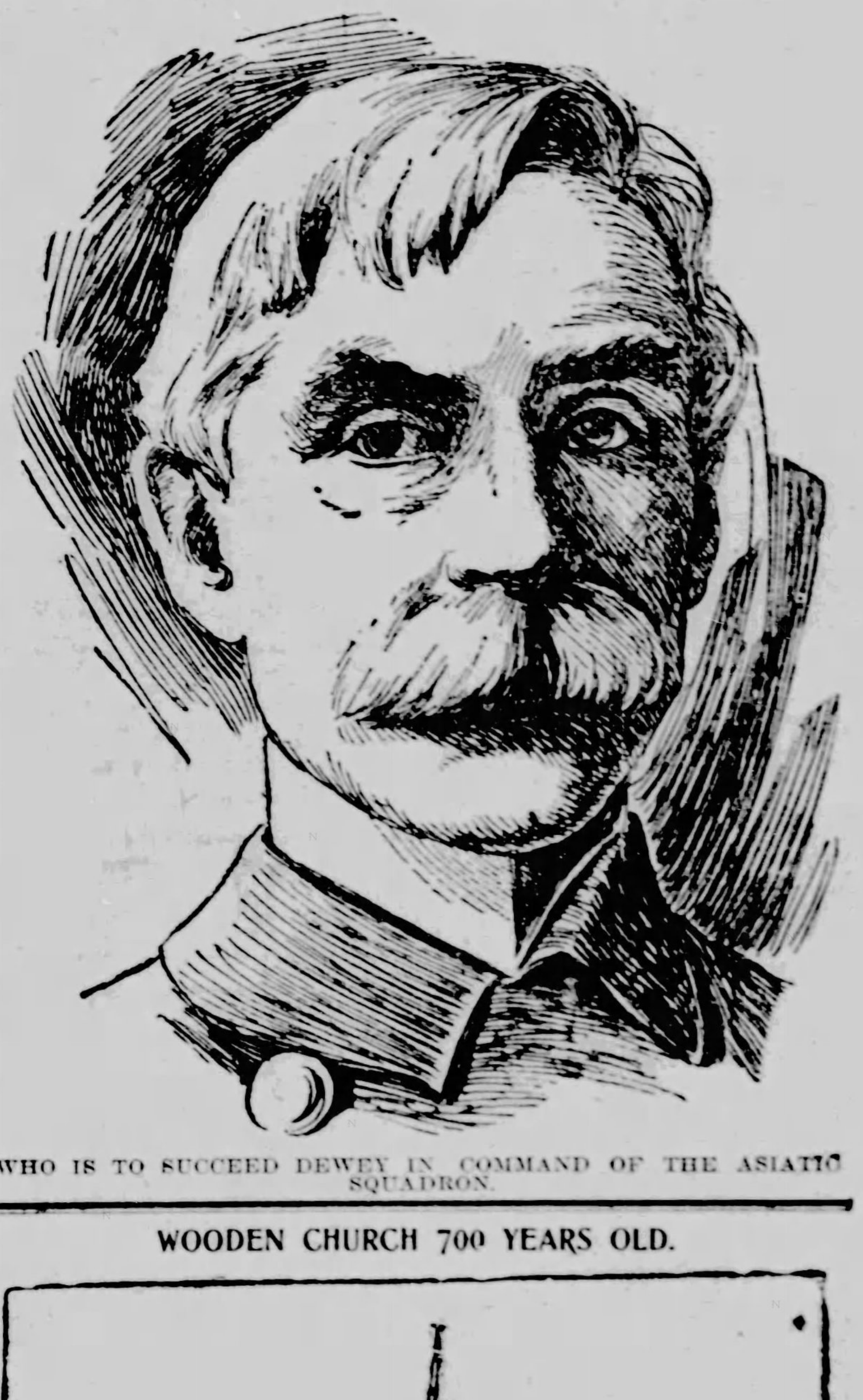


In memory of the unidentified dead who perished in the Windsor Hotel fire a monument will be erected in Kensico cemetery, where they are buried, says the New York Herald. The members of the monument committee are the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan, Chauncey M. Depew, James F. Sutton and Gardner Wetherbee, of the Hotel Manhattan.

The monument will be of granite, 21 feet high and 20 feet wide. It will consist of a life size bronze figure of Grief, bearing a palm, and standing beside three columns. One of the columns will be perfect, to represent those who escaped from the fire. The second will be partly broken, to represent the identified dead, while the third will be broken off at the base, to represent the unidentified dead.

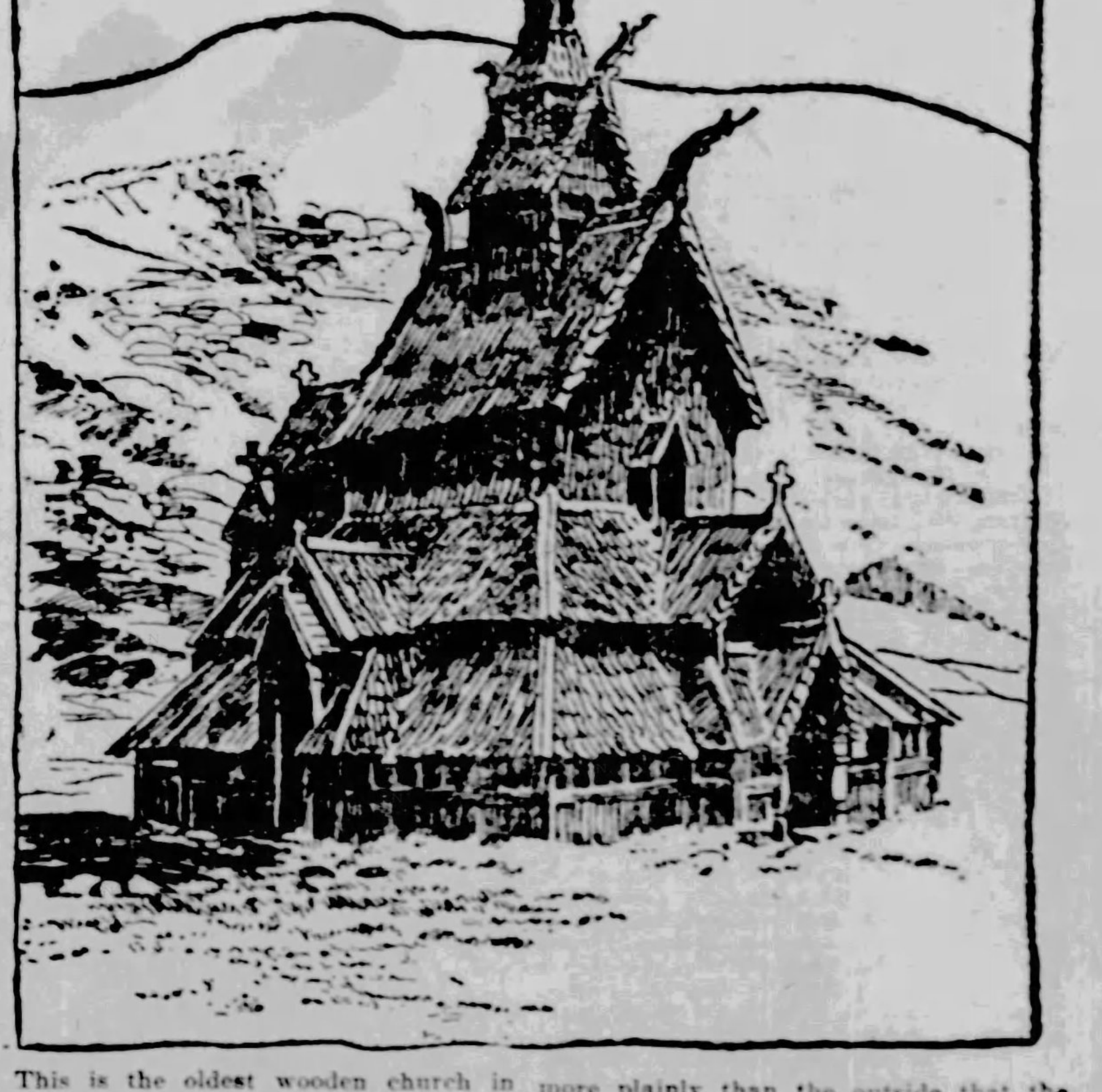
The figure will be by Max Bachmann, a sculptor. The New England Monument Company is constructing the monument, which will cost $7,500. The names of those who perished in the fire, but whose bodies were not recovered, will be cut in the stone.

REAR ADMIRAL JOHN CRITTENDEN WATSON.



WHO IS TO SUCCEED DEWEY IN COMMAND OF THE ASIATIC SQUADRON.

WOODEN CHURCH 700 YEARS OLD.



This is the oldest wooden church in the world, erected at Borgund, Norway, more than 700 years ago, when Christianity was first introduced in that neighborhood. It is still as sound as ever, but is used by the congregation only during the warm months of the year. As the ancient edifice is not supplied with heating apparatus or glass-protected windows, the people refuse to patronize it in winter.

Seen from the outside, the church seems to be all roofs. Over the low colonnades, partly open, partly closed, that surround the church on all sides, rise two rows of roofs covering the side naves. Above them are the roofs of the center naves, crowned by towering rafters and timber work. The roofs are covered with moss-grown shingles and dragon heads and other emblems of Norsemen lore proturde on all sides.

The interior construction shows even more plainly than the outside that the builders of this edifice were advanced architects, for they discarded the primitive blockhouse principle for that of posts set upright and joined by woodwork. The church proper is divided into a "high church" and a choir, which is smaller than the first, and terminates in an oval altar niche. Both "high church" and choir have a center and two side naves, separated by rows of pillars. The middle naves are elevated after the manner of the Roman Basilica. There are three entrances under fine arches, masterpieces of wood carved with axes.

The church is always steeped in mystic gloom, for there are no windows, only a series of small, round holes cut into the upper side walls where they join the roof. There are no window frames nor shutters, and the holes in the walls are never closed, summer or winter. The altar and the pulpit are of the simplest description, unadorned by paint or picture. There is a bench at the side of the altar for the burgomaster and the alderman of Borgund; the rest of the congregation has to stand or kneel on the bare floor.

Publishers' Column.

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR PICTURES

To meet the demand of our subscribers for pictures of some of the leading battles of the Spanish-American war, we have secured the following list:

Rear Admiral Dewey's Great Naval Battle off Cavite in Manila Bay.

Battle of Las Guasimas, near Santiago, June 24, 1898.

Capture of El Caney, El Paso and fortifications of Santiago, July 1 and 2, 1898.

Group Picture—Our Great American Naval Heroes.

Battle of Manila, July 31, 1898.

These pictures are on good paper, size 22x28 inches, and printed in colors. Our price, postpaid by mail, is 50c each, or 3 for $1.25. The group picture of naval heroes is especially fine and should be in every home.

Address: The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

THE CIVIL WAR.

Every G. A. R. reader of The Blade will find the following a valuable picture to add to their collection of mementoes of the great civil war. It should have a place in every G. A. R. hall in the country:

Equestrian Group of Prominent Union and Confederate Generals and Statesmen, as they appeared during the late civil war, 1861-1865.

The above picture contains, on one sheet, 28x42, the correct portraits of 20 Union and 20 Confederate Generals on horseback in military uniform; also the bust portraits of 6 Union and 6 Confederate Statesmen of note.

Price, 75 cents.

Address: The Blade, Toledo, Oho.

THE WHITE HOUSE COOK BOOK.

Probably the best cook book ever published in this country bears the above title. It is the most popular, has had the largest sale, and is the most practical one for general family use. The price—thousands have sold for two and three dollars each—has placed it beyond the reach of the majority of housekeepers. An edition has been issued in cheap form, with paper covers, containing the same information as the original. It is printed with large type, on good paper, and answers every purpose for use of the ordinary housewife. We have secured a few hundred copies, which we offer to Blade subscribers, postpaid by mail for 45 cents, or we will send a copy free to any person remitting us one dollar for the Weekly Blade one year, and asking for a copy of the book as a premium.

WATCHES BY MAIL.

The Blade offers its readers this season a new list of watches at less than ordinary retail prices, sent postpaid by mail on receipt of prices marked below. The list embraces two or three cheap but good watches, and three or four better grade of time keepers.

SPECIAL OFFER NO. 91.

Waltham or Elgin, $4.50.

Either nickel or gilt movement, as the subscriber may prefer. We offer these watches at the lowest prices ever known in the history of watch making. Made by the well known American Watch company, Waltham, Mass., and the great Elgin Watch Co.

The works contain all the latest improvements, 7 jewels, compensation balance, safety pinion and is stem winding and setting. Has a porcelain dial with Roman or Arabic figures, as desired. It is open face, with a heavy beveled glass crystal. The case is a high grade of compound metal, resembling silver, and is made by the famous Dueber Watch Case Co. It is of the same material all the way through, and will therefore wear uniformly and preserve its color unchanged.

The price delivered by mail is only $4.50 for a watch that will keep perfect time and last a life time. We guarantee this watch to be exactly as represented.

THE KNICKERBOCKER.

A stem winder and stem setter, having all the modern appliances known to watchmakers' art. The case is solid nickel. It is made on the celebrated thin model plan. Remember, this is not a small clock, commonly called a watch by unscrupulous advertisers, but a highly jeweled nickel movement, made by one of the most celebrated watch manufacturers in America. It is guaranteed by the manufacturer, and if not found exactly as represented, this guarantee is assumed by us. A watch like this a generation ago would have cost $20, if it could have been produced, but the fact is it contains appliances unknown at that time. Each watch has been thoroughly adjusted, and will be set in perfect running order.

Price $2.00

LADIES' KNICKERBOCKER WATCH.

Stem wind and stem set; open face, nickel silver case, nickel movements, highly finished throughout. A perfect beauty. Retails for $5. We send postpaid by mail for $3.50.

WALTHAM HUNTING CASE.

This watch is the celebrated thin model watch—we mean by thin model that it does not bulge the pocket out of shape or give people the impression that you are carrying a clock movement. The case is made of two plates of solid gold, so thick that they will last fifteen years. Between these plates is a thin sheet of stiff composition metal, the purpose of which is to protect the works from damage when the watch is pressed or struck. The ring joints, thumb piece, and all parts subjected to constant wear are solid gold. The works contain compensation expansion balance, safety pinion, stem winding and pendant setting apparatus. The movement is made by the celebrated Waltham Watch Co., perfect in construction and durability. Hunting case only. Price, $15.00.

SOLID GOLD, LADIES' SIZE.

This watch is a handsomely engraved solid gold case, warranted 14k. U. S. assay. We use either Waltham or Elgin movements according to the wish of the purchaser. The works are jeweled and have compensating balance and safety pinion. This watch represents the triumph of modern expert workmanship.

Each watch is a stem winder and setter, and has a tempered hair spring. Price, $20.

NICKEL SILVER TABLE WARE.

It is Better Than Plated Stuff and Saves Much Worry.

We are now enabled to offer to subscribers of The Blade (and to subscribers only, remember,) teaspoons, dessert spoons, tablespoons and forks, made of composition known as nickel silver, which so closely resembles solid silver that on expert might be deceived. It is indestructible, does not tarnish so easily as solid silver from exposure to the air, and it is finished in the same manner as the solid silver goods. The patterns are not thicker than solid silver.

Prices.

They are sent by registered mail, postpaid, at the following prices:

1 dozen teaspoons	$1.25
½ dozen teaspoons	.85
1 dozen tablespoons or forks	2.35
½ dozen tablespoons or forks	1.35
1 dozen dessert spoons or forks	2.00
½ dozen dessert spoons or forks	1.15
½ dozen table knives	2.25
1 dozen table knives	4.25

These are made in only the one pattern. They are sent by express. There can be no variation from these offers. Only subscribers to The Blade can buy at these prices, but they can buy as much as they like.

Address with remittance in current funds,

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

CUT PAPER PATTERNS

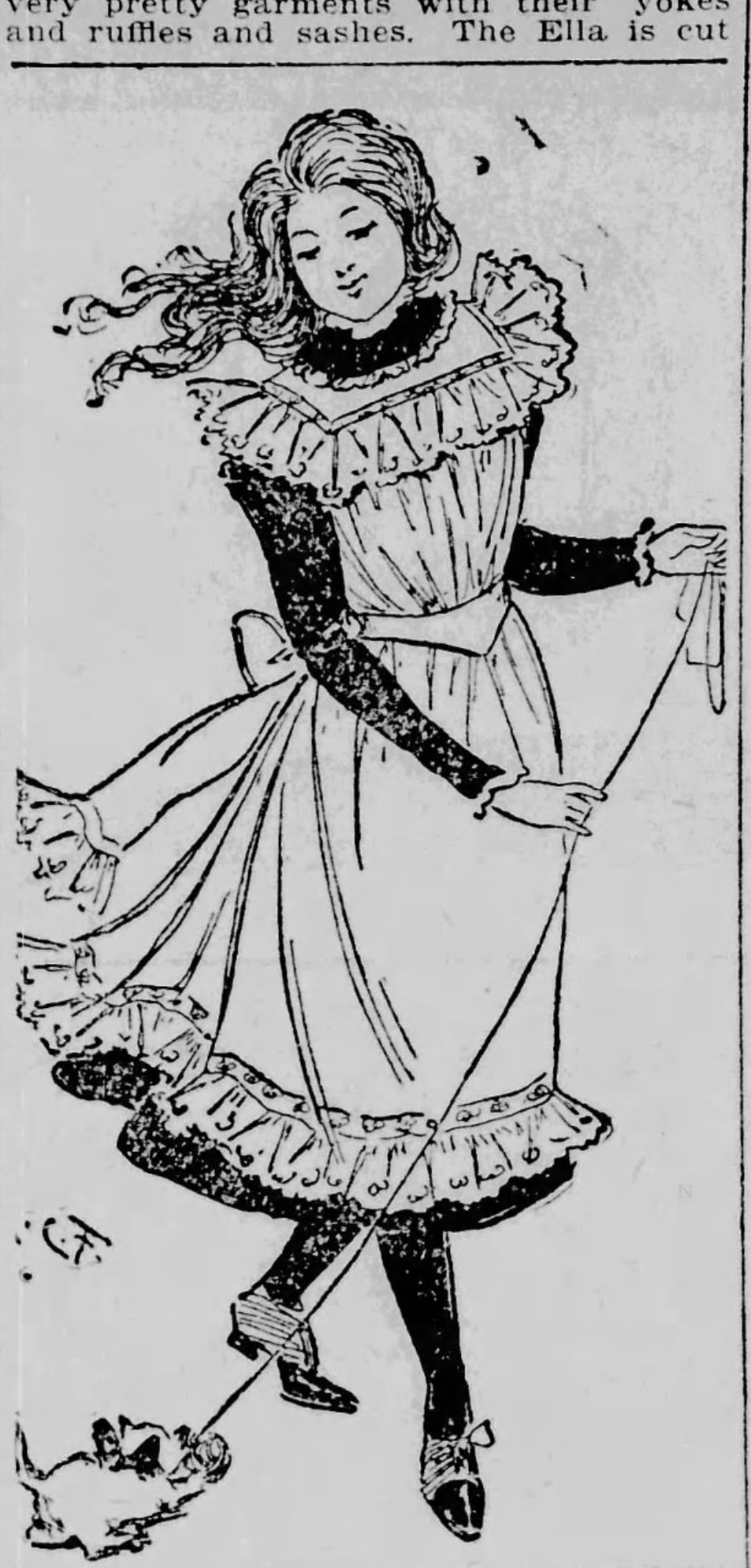
READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds.) State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit and put the garment together—are sent with each pattern, how to cut and fit and put the garment together—are sent with each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

NO. 1584—ELLA APRON.

Sizes for 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Nowadays it has ceased to be a hardship for the most fastidious of little maids to don their aprons—for aprons have become very pretty garments with their yokes and ruffles and sashes. The Ella is cut with a squareyoke and full, puffed waist reaching to the belt. The yoke is edged with a deep frill and the neck cut a trifle low. The full skirt part hides the hem of the frock, and the belt is a pointed bodice with long sash ends. This pattern is for girls of 4, 6, 8 or ten years.

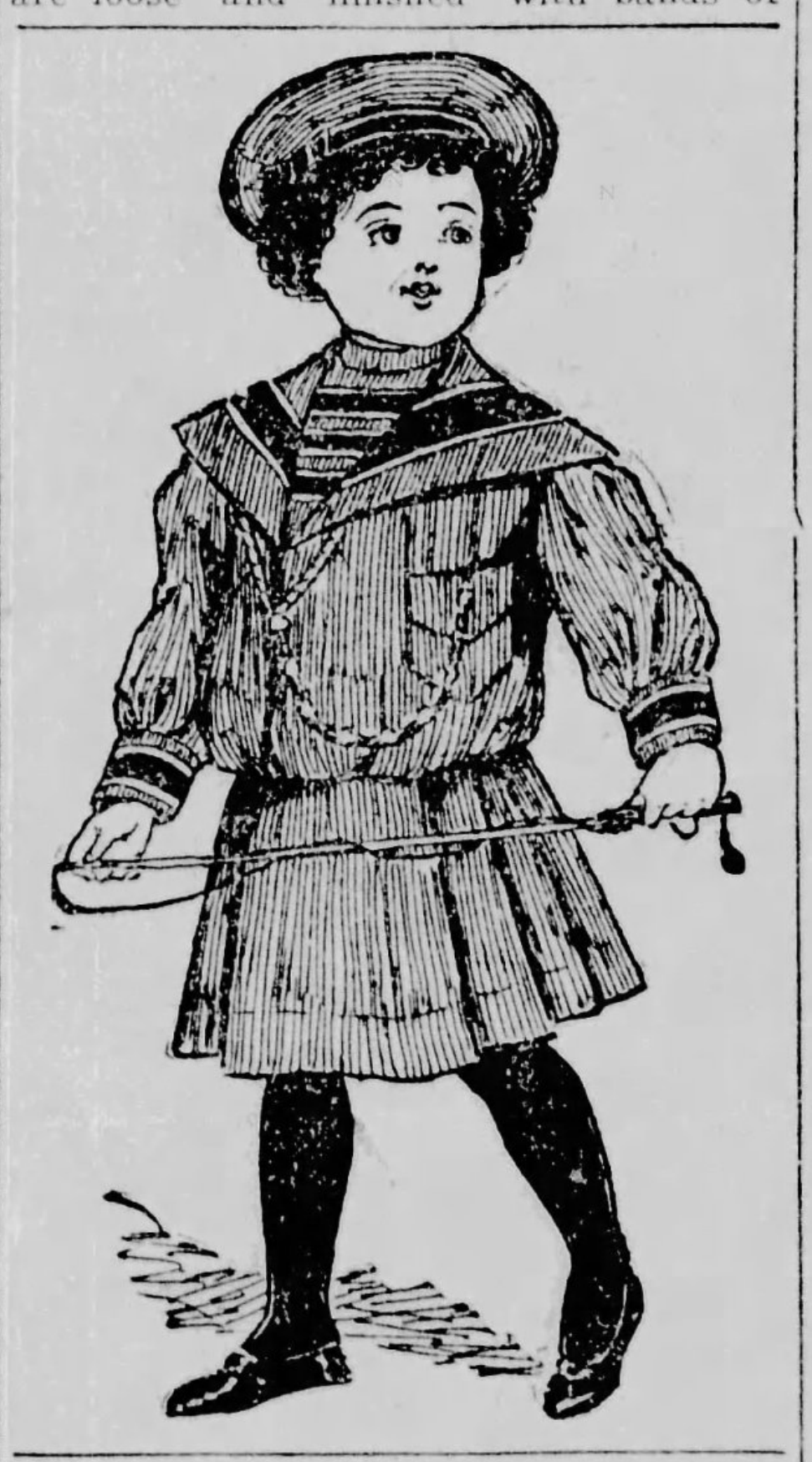


A special illustration and full directions about the pattern will be found on the envelope in which it is enclosed.

DO NOT FAIL to give the NUMBER of pattern, and MEASUREMENTS. It will save trouble and delay.

NO. 1368—AUSTIN SAILOR SUIT.

Sizes for 2 and 4 years. After a little chap leaves off real dresses, the first step in the line of promotion is a sailor suit, with a full blouse waist and short kilt skirt. Such a design is given in the "Austin," for youngsters of two or four. The blouse is full and long, drooping considerably below the waist line. The sleeves are loose and finished with bands of braid. The broad sailor collar and the shield are also trimmed. The skirt is very plain, ending just above the knees, and is plaited in wide knife plaits at the sides and back. This suit can be made in any fairly substantial wool or cotton goods. A special illustration and full directions about the pattern will be found on the envelope in which it is enclosed.



THE DISTANT GRAVE.

I know that Decoration day will soon be here again,
An' ma an' me are growin' flowers that will be ready then
To lay upon my comrades dear whose span of life is done—
The comrades brave who fought an' marched with me in '61.
An' when th' day arrives again then ma an' me will spread
Th' brightest flowers we can get above my comrades dead
An' while we decorate th' graves of those who marched with me
We'll not forget th' graves of them who marched with Gen'ral Lee.

Near forty years o' softenin' time has banished every scar,
An' we who fought each other then again united are.
Th' bloody line dividin' us was washed out by th' tears
We've shed above our comrades' graves through all th' weary years;
An' we who wore th' Union blue an those who wore th' gray,
Are marchin' side by side again, all for th' flag to-day.
An' ma an' me are growin' flowers, th' brightest an' th' best,
To lay above th' narrow beds where soldier heroes rest.

Yes, ma an' me are waitin' for th' comin' of th' day
When we can scatter flowers upon th' graves of blue an' gray.
An' as we go to where they sleep we'll live again th' years
When brother fought his brother an' th' land was filled with tears.
But ma an' me will not forget our soldier son who died
A fightin' for the flag he loved across th' ocean wide.
We'll decorate th' graves that day amid home's peaceful scenes,
But th's grave we'd rather decorate is in th' Philippines.

—Omaha World-Herald.

CITY ATMOSPHERE.

In a paper contributed to "The Transactions of the British Institute of Preventive Medicine" it is stated that, even in a suburb, the dust particles number some 20,000 per cubic centimetre in the open air, and 44,000 in a quiet room; while in the city the totals per cubic centimetre were 500,000 when taken from a roof, 300,000 in a court, and about 400,000 in a room; in other words, the air of the square mile is 900 per cent thicker than in the suburbs, which is in accord with the general experience that fogs are both more dense and more frequent over the centre than in the outskirts. But what is especially interesting in this remarkable paper is the statement that, though dust is the great carrier of micro-organisms, there is only one of these per 38,000,000 of dust atoms. This being so, it is calculated that a man could live in the metropolis for seventy years and only absorb some 25,000,000 of microbes into his system from the air, or about the same number as he drinks in half a pint of unboiled milk.

Why He Declined.

"Look here," said the bartender in a Kentucky wet goods emporium to a liberal patron of the lunch department, "what do you want for a nickel, anyway—the earth?"

"Not guilty," replied the local colonel; "it's two-thirds water."—Chicago News.

Just a Weigh He Has.

Giles—I don't see how that ice man manages to make a living.

Miles—Why, I though there was big money in the ice business?

Giles—There is if one sells enough, but you see he gives nearly all of it a weigh.—Chicago News.

NEW SERIAL BEGINS JUNE 8.

Our serial will end next week. We take great pleasure in announcing to The Blade's readers that we will then begin the publication of a story, written expressly for us, and which will not be published except in this paper, entitled:

THE SENORA ROMANA.

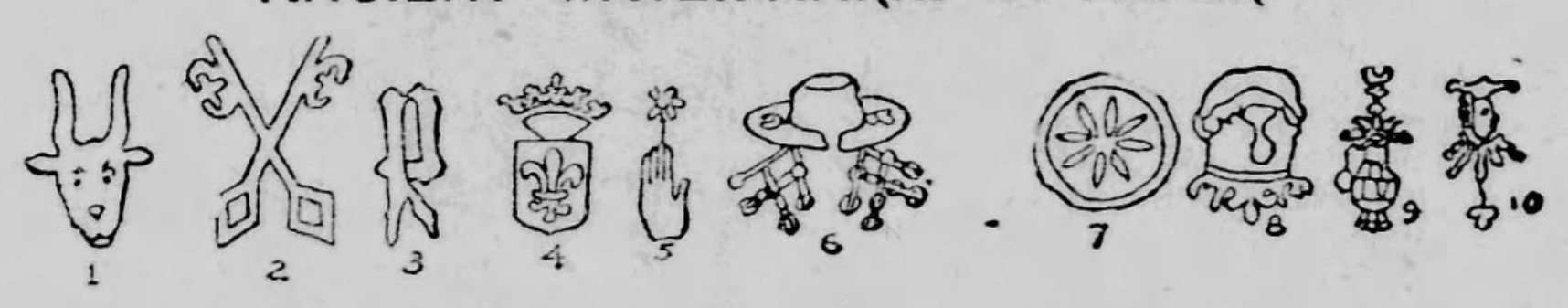
A STORY OF THE CUBAN REVOLUTION.

This story is written by Mr. David Lowry, who is perfectly familiar with the people and scenes he depicts. It begins at a date previous to the destruction of the Maine, when filibuster vessels fitted out in the United States, carried arms and supplies to the Cuban insurgents.

A portion of the action takes place in Havana during the regime of the inhuman Weyler. The entire story is thrillingly interesting, and will give a luminous idea of the Cuban struggle. Especially does it throw light upon the character of Captain General Weyler, and the manner in which Spain so vilely misgoverned the "Pearl of the Antilles."

"The Senora Romana" will begin in the Weekly Blade of June 8. Do not fail to renew your subscription, if it expires before that date, as this story will alone be worth more than a year's subscription.

ANCIENT WATER-MARKS IN PAPER.



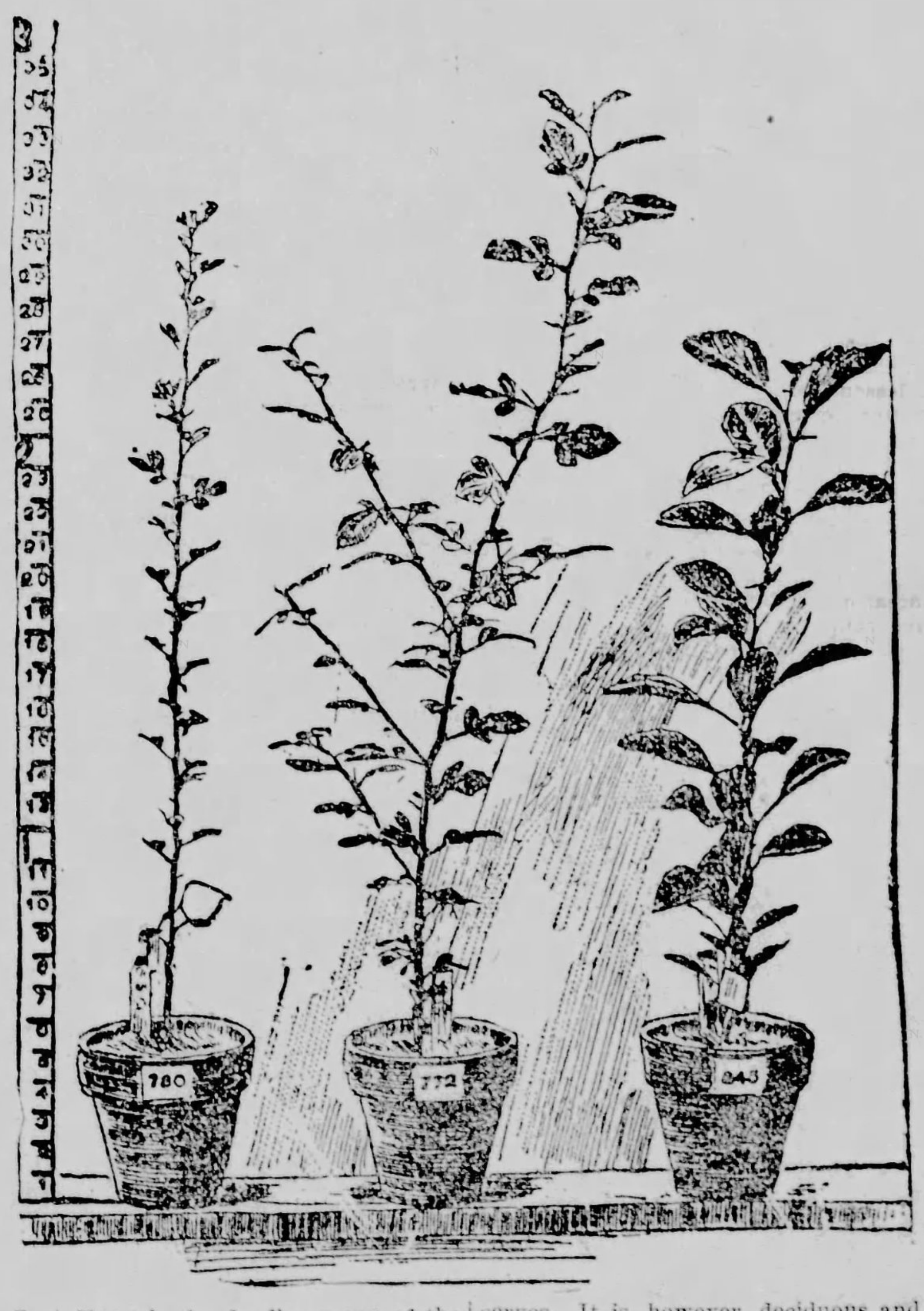
All the paper used in the fifteenth, sixteenth and well into the seventeenth centuries, whether it was for books or other writings, bears but a few distinct water-markings, for paper was only produced at very few places, and whenever either books or manuscripts of the period mentioned are offered for sale these marks are most carefully scrutinized. If any reader of this should have even a single sheet of a written manuscript, one or other of the water-marks given herewith, they will have a curiosity of value, for these same marks are even more precious as a guarantee of the age of the paper than the magical stamps on refined gold. Forgers of ancient manuscripts have been known to pay exorbitant prices for single blank fly-leaves out of old books to be used as a basis for fraud.

In almost all the very earliest known printed books, whether they were produced in England, Germany or Italy, may be found one or other of the marks represented by figures 1, 2 and 3. The paper used in the few existing books printed by Caxton bears these water-marks.

Figure 4 shows the marks appearing in nearly all the earliest known books printed in France, and a great number of state documents, English as well as French, are on paper similarly distinguished. Figure 5 distinguishes a class of paper much used for writing manuscript of the sixteenth century, and it is the origin of what is known even to this day in the paper trade as "small hand," "lumber hand" and "royal hand." Figure 6 is the mark of what was called "cardinal" paper, on which vast numbers of the manuscripts of the time of Charles I. were contained. Figure 7 is of deep interest as being the mark of John Gate, the first maker of paper in England. Figures 8 and 9 are the marks on paper that was popular with such of the general public as used paper at all in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Figure 10 is the very earliest known specimen of foolscap, made about 1650. The water-marks here given are attached to some of the most precious books and important historical documents in existence.

WEDDING OF THE ORANGES.

Agricultural Department Trying to Produce a Fruit That Will Luxuriate in the Temperate Zone.



Jack Frost is the deadly enemy of the orange industry. He is not content with invoking his mighty power to keep the cultivation of that luscious and golden hued fruit within the limited confines of Florida and Southern California, but he occasionally invades that semi-tropical territory and blows his blighting breath on the unprotected orange blossoms with disastrous results, says the New York Herald.

Those interested in the orange growing industry are watching with hopeful expectation the experiments now in progress at the department of agriculture, which contemplate the enlargement of the orange producing regions. It is possible, and quite probable, that science will point the way to the cultivation of oranges, of the best quality and flavor, which may be successfully and profitably grown not only in all parts of the Southern states, but also in the Eastern and middle division of the United States.

The intention is to "marry" the beautiful Indian River orange and golden fruit of that general variety and quality to the hardy Japanese trifoliate orange (Citrus trifoliata). A combination of their respective qualities, through the process of hybridization, is expected to produce the desired results, and perhaps revolutionize orange culture.

Illustration No. 845 shows the plant of the common sweet orange; illustration No. 772 shows the intermediate, or hybrid; illustration No. 780 shows the trifoliate. The trifoliate orange is expected to furnish the frost resisting qualities. It is a sturdy plant which grows quite bountifully in Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania. Its fruits are small and of very little value except for preserves. It is, however, deciduous and so hardy that it can be grown without protection as far north as Philadelphia.

Thus far the experiments are in the infantile stage, as the hybrids exhibited to me are scarcely two years old. The generation of an orange tree is five years, hence it will be three years more before the fruit from the hybrids will show the practical effects of the crossing of the two somewhat extreme varieties of the golden fruit.

The results looked for can not be accomplished without the expenditure of considerable time, patience and money. It may be ten, fifteen or twenty years before the combination sought for materializes. These experiments are not confined to the orange, but crosses in grape fruit, limes, lemons, and the dainty tangerine are undergoing scientific process, so that remarkable transformations are liable to occur in this particular department of the vegetable kingdom.

Among the possibilities is a successful cross of the juicy and seedless navel orange with the loose skinned tangerine. A combination of these two choice varieties of the golden fruit will tend to increase the consumption of oranges in the upper as well as the lower classes of society.

Within a few weeks Mr. Webber will proceed southward with some of the well developed hybrids and plant them at various points in Florida and Georgia to test their hardiness. The plants to be thus tested are about two years old, and they are expected to begin bearing fruit within the next two or three years. Their development will be eagerly noted by all the orange growers of the country, who are in sympathy with the movement to produce an orange tree that will withstand the treacherous touch of frost.

A Deadly Poison.

"An' phwot ails ye the day, Mrs. O'Brien?" asked Patrick when he noticed a troubled look on his neighbor's face.

"Sure, an' it's the goat that's dead, d'ye moind," was the tearful reply.

"And phwot killed it?"

"He died of poison."

"Are you sure of thot?"

"Indade Oi am, for it's meself as caught him atin' the colored supplement of a Sunday paper, but Oi wus too late to save him."

Your Liver

Will be roused to its natural duties and your biliousness, headache and constipation be cured if you take

Hood's Pills

Sold by all druggists. 25 cents.

SUNBEAMS.

A kangaroo uses his tail in jumping; that is, he jumps by conclusions.

In the Filipino race most of them are listed among the "also rans."

It is held in Kansas that Teddy's Rough Riders are not in it with Freddy's Smooth Swimmers.

While the proof of the pudding may be in the eating, it's different with beef.

We have in this country too many critics who are apparently unwilling to assist in the work of correction.

The man who steals your umbrella would steal the roof off your house if it had a handle on it.

A colored pastor in Southern Texas holds that no person is fit to join the church unless he or she can swallow Jonah and the whale.

Lots of people who didn't care to know Fred Funston before the war are now eager to prove that they once rode in a street car with his cousin.—Kansas City Star.

News of the Week.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR PEACE.

FILIPINO COMMISSIONERS IN MANILA TO TALK TERMS.

Probability That the End of the War is Near—General Otis Very Hopeful of Success in Negotiations.

Washington, May 18.—General Otis cables the War department that representatives of Aguinaldo are seeking terms of peace, and that the forces of the insurgents are scattering in the mountains.

Following is General Otis' cable:

"Manila, May 18.

"Adjutant General, Washington.

"Representatives of the insurgent cabinet and Aguinaldo, in the mountains 12 miles north of San Isidro, which was abandoned the 15th inst., will send in a commission to-morrow to seek terms of peace. Majority of force confronting McArthur at San Fernando has retired to Tariac, tearing up two miles of railway; this force has decreased to about 2,500. Scouting parties and detachments moving to-day in various directions, Kobbe with column at Canadava on Rio Grande. Great majority of inhabitants of provinces over which troops have moved are anxious for peace, supported by members of the insurgent cabinet. Aspect of affairs at present favorable.

(Signed) "OTIS."

Great satisfaction was expressed by the War department officials with the news contained in the dispatch of General Otis. The belief was expressed that the end of the insurrection was at hand. The wisdom of refusing any terms to the first commission and impressing the insurgents is everywhere commended. On this account no doubt is expressed that the new commission which is on its way to Manila will be ready to accept the favorable terms which General Otis has been ready to grant upon the actual surrender and cessation of hostilities.

Manila, May 20.—10 a. m.—General Gregorio del Pilar, commander of the insurgent forces in front of General Lawton's division; Lieutenant Colonel Alberto Baretto, judge advocate; Major Zealcita, of Aguinaldo's staff, and Senor Gracioguzaga, a former member of the Filipino cabinet, the commissioners appointed to co-operate with Senores Florentine Torres, Pablo Campo and Theodore Yanco, of Manila, for the purpose of negotiating terms of peace with the American commissioners, reached Manila by special train from Malolos at 8:15 o'clock this morning.

The party was met by Lieut. Col. Barry, adjutant general, and conducted from the train to the launch Capitan and taken to the palace at Galacanan, and after breakfast were driven through the city to the Ayuntamiente.

The party was closeted with Gen. Otis for more than an hour; but the interview was decidely unsatisfactory, the commission having nothing definite to propose and being unempowered to negotiate terms.

The commissioners brought a communication direct from Aguinaldo asking for an armistice pending the decision of the Filipino congress as to what policy should be adopted.

As before, General Otis refused to entertain the proposition.

The commissioners, after leaving the city hall, accepted an invitation to visit the Oregon and the other vessels of the American fleet in the bay; and they were also granted permission to see their families before returning.

Manila, May 22, 11 a. m.—The Filipino commissioners who arrived here on Friday to negotiate with the United States commissioners had a conference this morning with Messrs. Schurman, Worcester and Denby. They say they are without power to bind the so-called Filipino government in any particular, and can only refer any results of the present negotiations to Aguinaldo.

Manila, May 22.—3:15 p. m.—Prof. Schurman, head of the United States Philippine commission, has submitted the following written propositions to the Filipinos:

"While the final decisions as to the form of government is in the hands of congress, the President, under his military powers, pending the action of congress, stands ready to offer the following form of government:

"A governor-general, to be appointed by the President; a cabinet to be appointed by the governor general; all the judges to be appointed by the President; the heads of departments and judges to be either Americans or Filipinos, or both; and also a general advisory council, its members to be chosen by the people by a form of suffrage to be hereafter carefully determined upon.

"The President earnestly desires that bloodshed cease, and that the people of the Philippines, at an early date, enjoy the largest measure of self-government compatible with peace and order."

The United States commission prepared the scheme and the President cabled his approval of the form of the document.

The Filipinos have made no definite proposition, except for a cessation of hostilities until they can present the question of peace to the people. Prof. Schurman told the Filipinos they had no means of gathering the people together, as the Americans control most of the ports. He also reminded them that a liberal form of government was offered them and pointed out that it was better than the conditions existing under Spanish rule.

Gozaga, president of the Filipino commission, replied that nothing could be worse than Spanish rule, and admitted that the form of government proposed was liberal.

The civilian members of the Filipino commission have declined to co-operate with the other members of that commission, as the former consider Aguinaldo's latest demand to be preposterous, after Major General Otis' refusal of an armistice, referring to his wish for time in order to consult the Filipino congress.

After a conference to-morrow with the United States commissioners, the Filipino commissioners will lunch with Prof. Schurman and will afterwards visit the vessels composing the American fleet.

New York, May 22.—A dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from Manila says:

In an interview with Gregorio Del Pilar, in the presence of Dr. Robair, a close friend of Aguinaldo, and another peace commissioner, Zialcita, who approved the sentiments expressed, Gen. Del Pilar said:

"The insurgents are anxious to surrender, but want the assurance first that there will be no putting to death of the leaders in the rebellion, and some proof that the Americans will carry out the generous statements in their proclamation.

"We have been acquainted with the Americans but a short time. If they are sincere, why, we will agree to unconditional surrender.

"In negotiations entered into with authorized Spanish officers in the previous rebellion, similar promises were made, but not carried out. Ruiz and others were put to death, in spite of these promises.

"If we give up our arms, we are at the complete mercy of the Americans.

"We realize the hopelessness of a Filipino republic, for the people are now impoverished, and a continuance of hostilities would only increase the suffering."

Washington, May 22.—The report from Manila that a form of government has been proposed to the Filipinos including a governor-general, cabinet and advisory council, is confirmed at the state department, where it is said this is the general line of action on which the authorities here and at Manila are proceeding. The plan is the outgrowth of numerous cable and mail exchanges between President Schurman and the Philippine commission, and Secretary Hay, as well as advices from General Otis and Admiral Dewey. The proposition to have a governor-general and cabinet appointed by the President is substantially the same as the system now in operation in Cuba. Like the Cuban system, the administration would be military in character, for the time being at least, while conditions are unsettled. The authorities here are acting on the theory that as in the case of Porto Rico, it will be for Congress to establish the permanent form of government for the islands. It was understood at the time Major General Lawton went to Manila that Gen. Otis would become governor-general, while Gen. Lawton assumed active direction of military affairs. It is not improbable that this plan might be carried out if the Filipinos accept the plan now proposed, thus making Gen. Otis the first governor-general, with Gen. Lawton and General MacArthur occupying positions similar to those of Generals Ludlow and Wood in Cuba. The proposed advisory council is also similar to that in Cuba where Governor-General Brooke has the advice of a native council as well as that of the military officers under him. The main idea of the system proposed in the Philippines is to carry out the assurance given in the proclamation issued some time ago, to maintain the sovereignty of the United over the island, and at the same time give the natives the largest measure of home rule.

Manila, May 22, 2:18 p. m.—In spite of the presence of the Filipino commissioners in Manila, the military operations continue with unabated vigor.

The visitors were apparently ignorant of the true condition of affairs here. Upon their arrival, they were immediately inundated with invitations covering both day and night, and express surprise at the condition of affairs within our lines. They had been led to believe that everything was chaotic, and are delighted at the reception accorded them.

Reports received from persons who have arrived from the interior show that no troops are left in the northern provinces. They were all drafted south after the outbreak of the war. The villages on the west coast are almost deserted, and the Ilocanos, especially, are desirous of joining the Americans, if only for the purpose of crushing the Tagals. Many natives of Benguol and Ilocos have said that if the Americans had not arrived civil war would necessarily have ensued, owing to the friction between the Tagalogs and the inhabitants of other provinces. It is added that the only Filipino troops now left are 7,000 men under Gen. Luna at Tarlac, and about 4,000 under Gen. Pio Del Pilar. Even these are demoralized and short of arms and supplies.

Many of their rifles are disabled, and the Filipinos are unable to repair them, owing to the lack of mechanics and materials for so-doing.

A coasting steamer which has arrived here reports that the Spanish garrison at Zamboanga, island of Mindanao, is held by the rebels in much the same manner as the Americans held them while they were in the vicinity of Manila. Every night the Spaniards are subjected to an ineffectual fusilade, and if they are not soon relieved they will be reduced to the condition of the Spanish garrison at Iloilo just previous to its evacuation.

Manila, May 23, 6:15 p. m.—The Filipino commissioners spent the day at the residence of the American commissioners. They discussed every point of the scheme of government and the peace proclamation details, asking for information as to what personal rights would be guaranteed them. Col. Charles Denby, of the American commission, explained that they would be the same as under the United States constitution.

The Filipinos also desired information as to the school system to be established, and approved of the American policy of the separation of church and state. They chiefly objected to the scheme on the ground that it gave them personal liberty, which they knew they would have, but did not give them political liberty.

Finally, the Filipinoes said they were personally pleased with the plan, but could not endorse it officially. During the day the Filipino commissioners called upon Maj. Gen. Otis, and they will repeat their call to-morrow.

There is much comment here on the outing the Filipino envoys are enjoying. They are arrayed in blue coats, scarlet trousers and gold lace, and drive aobut the city revelling in the attention bestowed on them, which is evidently exceedingly gratifying to them. They are the centers of continual levees at Filipino houses, where they have been entertained, and have had every opportunity to advance the interests of the insurrection. Military sentiment disapproves of the Filipinos being lionized by the civilian element.

Gen. Otis, from ante-bellum experience, and owing to the Filipinos' fondness for discussion, has maintained the attitude he assumed with the first commission. He has had no offer to make the Filipinos save that they lay down their arms without terms. The army believes that if we intend to remain in the Philippine islands, it will be cheaper in the long run to whip the insurgents so thoroughly that they will be glad of the opportunity to surrender, rather than to parley with them and make terms which they would construe as a compromise.

The army is also of the opinion that while the first course may cost more men and money in the beginning than the latter, it will prove an effectual damper upon future insurrection, whereas if the war is ended by a compromise, the professional revolutionists among the Tagals may be encouraged to try again in a few years.

Professor Schurman, speaking of the commission's policy, said:

"I believe force was necessary, because they thought us weaklings and cowards; but I believe also that conciliation should accompany force. My endeavor has been, ever since I came here, to exercise conciliation."

The professor is most optimistic as to the results of the negotiations, and believes the scheme of government proposed by the United States commission will ultimately be adopted.

Rosario, a Filipino congressman, wealthy resident of Manila, and formerly Aguinaldo's commissary general, accompanied by an insurgent captain, called upon Major General Otis to-day, and announced that "we desire to surrender our persons and property into the hands of the Americans."

The surrender was arranged by Chaplain Pierce, of the Fourteenth regiment, who knew Rosario before the war. Rosario corresponded in cipher with General Luna, so he has been closely watched by the officials at Tarlac since the insurrection has been weakening. Rosario only escaped by persuading General Luna to send him on a secret mission to Manila for the purpose of collecting funds. With the captain, ten men and their families, Rosario traveled at night through the swamps and mountains, passed the lines of both armies, and entered Manila last evening. He has been liberated on parole.

According to the story told by Rosario, General Luna is absolute dictator, and Aguinaldo fears him. Every Filipino leader, it is added, suspects the other of treachery.

The recent meeting of the Filipino congress was to secure a new cabinet, and the question of peace was not formally considered, as the members feared General Luna's displeasure. The Filipino government was unable to secure a secretary of the treasury. All those who were offered the portfolio declined to accept it.

Major Bell, with two companies of the Fourth cavalry, has been reconnoitering in the direction of Santa Arita. He found 100 Filipinos there, and was driving them away when large reinforcements of rebeds arrived, and he was obliged to withdraw, with four men wounded.

A raft carrying soldiers of the Fourteenth regiment has been sunk at the Passig ferry. One man was drowned.

The wet season has finally begun, and another week's rain will make the rice fields thick with mud.

Washington, May 23.—General Otis cables as follows:

"Manila, May 23.

Adjutant General, Washington.

On the urgent recommendation of Lawton, I recommend Colonel Owen Summers, to be brigadier general volunteer's brevet, for conspicuous gallantry at Maasan, Bulac Bridge, San Isidro; Capt. J. S. Case, major of volunteer's brevet, distinguished services and gallantry at above places while acting division engineer officer. (Signed) OTIS."

Colonel Summers is colonel of the Second Oregon Volunteers, and commanded the advance brigade of General Lawton's division during his recent march northward to San Isidro.

Manila, May 23.—1:20 p. m.—The conference between the civilian members of the United States Philippine commission and the representatives of the Filipinos continues. The military and civil elements differ regarding the wisdom of their conference, the former adhering to their original demand for the unconditional surrender of the insurgents.

SAN ISIDRO TAKEN.

Lawton's Advance Guard Captures the Town.

Manila, May 17.—11:40 a. m.—General Lawton's advance guard, under Colonel Summers, of the Oregon troops, took San Isidro, the insurgent capital, at 8:30 o'clock this morning.

The expedition, under Major Kobbe, of the Third Artillery, consisting of the Seventeenth Infantry, a battalion of the Ninth and one battery of the First Artillery, left Calumpit at daybreak to-day, marching up the Rio Grande to General Lawton's division at Arayat. A flotilla of Cascoes, loaded with supplies, also proceeded up the river. Both forces were convoyed by the "tin clad" army gunboats under Captain Grant.

Aguinaldo's ex-secretary, Escamillo, who was arrested here on February 25, is now employed as official interpreter by the authorities.

Manila, May 17.—6:10 p. m.—Although the rebels still threaten San Fernando in considerable force, large numbers of natives, a majority of them being families with their household goods, are returning daily to the towns inside the American lines, at Apalit especially.

Many of the richer Filipinos are coming to Manila and laborers are resuming work in the rice fields. The latter show their respect for American sovereignty by removing their hats to the passing trains.

Owing to the bad condition of wagon roads, the work of repairing the railroad is being actively pushed. All the broken bridges have been trestled and only a few excavations remain to be filled up. Trains will undoubtedly be running through to San Fernando in a few days. The only natives there are some Filipinos from Macabbe, who are trading with our soldiers.

At daylight to-day Lieut. Hill who, with 25 men of the Fourth infantry, was concealed in the trenches near Pasig, was attacked by a force of rebels, who evidently imagined they could capture one of our outposts, because only a few shots had been fired by the American force. A few volleys put the enemy to flight, the rebels losing five men killed and a number of wounded.

The army gunboat Napindan has returned here from the lake, having been disabled by a cannon shot from a rebel position near Santa Cruz, which broke her rudder post.

PRESENT CONDITIONS.

Filipino Forces Are Disintegrating—The Outlook Improving.

Washington, May 22.—The war department has received the following cablegram from Gen. Otis:

"Manila, May 22.—Adjutant General, Washington.—The conditions are as follows: In Bulacan province troops are maintained at Quinga, Baliuag, San Miguel. Lawton is proceeding down the Rio Grande river from San Isidro. He has driven the enemy westward from San Antonio, Cariño and Arayat, where he was joined yesterday by Kobbe's column. He will reach Santa Ana and Candaba to-day. MacArthur is still at San Fernando, and will occupy the cities south and westward. The insurgent forces are disintegrating daily. Luna's force at Tarlac is much diminished, and has destroyed several miles of railway in his front. A number of officers of rank have deserted Luna, and a few have entered Manila for protection. In Pampanga and Bulacan the inhabitants are returning to their homes, and only fear the insurgent troops. South of Manila, the insurgent disintegration is progressing, though a large force is still maintained. Conditions are improving daily. I will send a battalion of troops and a gunboat to Negros to-morrow to allay excitement in the southern portion of the island and west coast of Cebu. I have denied the request of Aguinaldo's commissioners for an armistice.

(Signed) "OTIS."

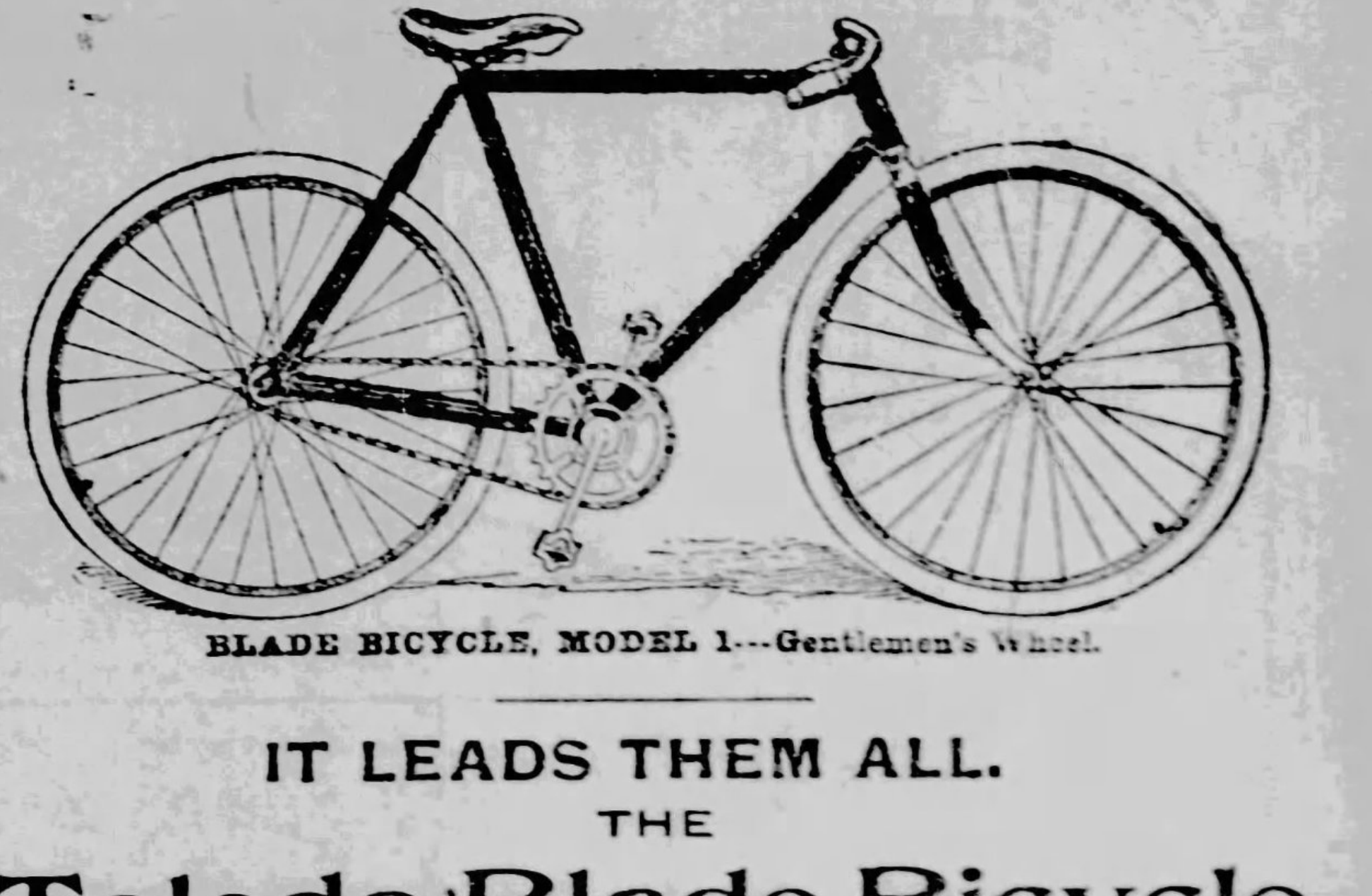
KOBBE'S EXPEDITION.

Land Expedition and the Gunboats Clean Out Rebels.

Manila, May 20.—7:50 a. m.—Col. Kobbe's expedition up the Rio Grande met with no resistance except at the out-

Continued on Seventh Page.

A $50 BICYCLE FOR $27



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IT LEADS THEM ALL.

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THE ADVANCE IN PRICE this season is mainly in the quality of tires used, although other parts of the wheel have been greatly improved. The Blade Bicycle, this season, will be equipped with only the highest grade Morgan & Wright double tube guaranteed tires. The pedals, pedal cranks, hubs, and in fact every part of the Blade Bicycle have been so improved as to make it a perfect high grade 1899 model. We offer this wheel to our readers with an absolute guarantee at a really wholesale price. We know that wheels can now be purchased for much less than the price at which we offer ours, but please remember before investing in a cheap wheel that quality should be considered rather than price, and an absolute guarantee rather than none at all.

ABSOLUTE GUARANTEE Our contract with the factory this season is so binding that we can give our readers an absolute guarantee which covers every part of the wheel. Our guarantee is so complete that it should remove all hesitation in placing an order without being able to first personally inspect the wheel. We guarantee the Blade Bicycle for the entire riding season of 1899, whereas the Association guarantee is only for 60 days.

The purchaser pays the freight on receipt of wheel.

SPECIFICATIONS.

Frame—22-inch (options 24 and 26). 1¼-inch seamless steel tubing, flush joints, hanger dropped 2½ inches. 28-inch wheels. Ladies', 22-inch (options 20 and 24-inch).
Steering Head—5½ inches, 1⅜ inches in diameter. Ladies', 7½-inch.
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Tires—Morgan & Wright.
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HOW TO ORDER:

Inclose to us a postoffice money order, or draft on New York or Chicago, or express money order for $27.00. Give the name, postoffice address, and also shipping address of the person to whom we shall send the wheel. We shall ship by freight.

State particularly whether you want Model 1 or Model 2. Make order in accordance with specifications named above, as we cannot supply anything different.

These wheels are now all ready for prompt shipment, and if the order is sent to us, detailed as above, the wheel will be shipped within three days from the time we get the order. Address

THE BLADE,
Toledo, Ohio.

HIGH GRADE JUVENILE WHEELS.

20 inch wheel, 15 inch frame	$20.00
24 inch wheel, 17 inch frame	21.00
26 inch wheel, 18 inch frame	22.50

15 inch frame in 24 inch wheel without extra charge.

Take notice, we do not include the Weekly Blade this year in connection with the wheel. Our readers prefer that we make the lowest price that we can for the wheel alone. $27.00 is cheaper than wheels are sold by large city department stores, and unlike department store wheels, ours are a standard make.

HAIR SWITCH 65 CENTS.

WE SELL HUMAN HAIR SWITCHES to match any hair at from 65c to $3.25, [illegible]

OUR OFFER: Cut this ad out and send to us, inclose a good sized sample of the exact shade wanted, and cut it out as near the roots as possible, [illegible] and 5 cents extra to pay postage, and we will make the switch to match your hair exact, and send to you by mail, postpaid, and if you are not perfectly satisfied, return it and we will immediately refund your money. Our Special Offer Price as follows: [illegible] long, long stem, 65c; [illegible] short stem, 90c; [illegible] short stem, $1.25; [illegible] short stem, $1.50; [illegible] short stem, $2.25; [illegible] short stem, $3.25. WE GUARANTEE OUR WORK the highest grade on the market. [illegible] Your money returned if you are not pleased. Write for Free Catalogue of Hair Goods. Address,

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We want good, honest farmers and farmers' sons to sell our graded stock. Liberal contracts made with salesmen and purchaser. Steady employment. Wages paid weekly. Springfield, Union Co., N. J.

THE HOUSEHOLD

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON

"FLASHES THE FIRELIGHT UPON
THE DEAR FACES,
DEARER AND DEARER AND
ONWARD WE GO,
FORCES THE SHADOW BEHIND
US, AND PLACES
BRIGHTNESS AROUND US,
WITH WARMTH IN THE GLOW."

Written for The Blade.

O, DAYS OF SUMMER.

Whispering trees and brooks, and the swallows restlessly wheeling—
Tinkle of bells in the pastures, and sound of scythes in the fields—
Perfumes of sweet briar, and clover, and ferns, by the wayside—
Stately lilies and flaming poppies, abloom in the gardens;
Grasshopper's whirr, and hum of bees, drunken with wine of flowers;
Yellow sunlight gently stealing through a soft green mist of leaves;
Winds soft and balmy, cool and sweet, the tall lush grasses swaying;
Low, dark rain-clouds and lightning's flash, and thunder's deafening shout—
So runs the short, sweet song of summer, through all the flying years.
—Laura Golden.

The Cozy·Corner

I suppose that many of the readers of the Cozy Corner are already planning for their summer vacation, and preparing, either to close their city homes, or to rent them for the season. To such, let me commend the following, cut from an exchange:

> We know a Boston banker whose family spent last summer out of town. He might have shut up his fine home on Beacon street, as so many Boston bankers do, and lived at the hotel or his club. What he did do was, retaining his own sleeping room, to give up his house to half a dozen school teachers who wished to spend the weeks in Boston and enjoy the privileges which Boston had for them. There are a hundred houses on the Back bay, there are a hundred on Murray hill, which might thus be made happy summer homes for country people, instead of being made empty tombs the long summer through.

Here is an opportunity for a practical charity. A charity to those who may never need it in the commonly accepted sense of the word, but a help that will do a world of good to women who crave, and absolutely suffer, for the advantages to be obtained by a few months or weeks, in the city.

"But," say you, "I cannot open my house for the convenience of perfect strangers who would have no care for my pretty furnishings, my books, pictures and little treasures, and all of the teachers with whom I am acquainted, are quite as anxious to leave the city in the summer, as I am."

True, but if you would really like to give this help and pleasure to some one, do you not think that some of your friends could help you to find women who would be careful with the house so kindly loaned them? Or, could you not pack away the choicest and most fragile of your treasures, as you undoubtedly will do if you close your house during the summer, and leave only the necessary furniture?

Girls, who would appreciate the comfort of your pleasant rooms, and the chance for improvement they would have, would not demand that every little dainty article should remain in the rooms. On the contrary, I think it would be a relief to them to be spared the trouble of caring for them.

For those who live in the country, there is a great opportunity for being helpful. If you can give a week of country life to some working girl, or to some little child, you will be giving them a foretaste of heaven.

The men and women who live where there is unmeasured fresh air and sunshine; grass and trees and, above all, quiet, cannot appreciate what these mean to women and children who have none of these except it may be a stroll in a city park where "keep off the grass" signs are very much in evidence.

To entertain such company implies very little expense and very little troudle. Let them sleep, and rest, and give them plenty of plain, wholesome food, just what you will prepare for your own family, and they will entertain themselves by enjoying the unaccustomed sunshine, sweet, pure air, and the still more unaccustomed opportunity of resting from their ceaseless round of work.

If you have children for your summer guests, they will not be quiet, and will make you trouble, but think of the happiness you will be able to give to those whose lives are so bare of happiness and so full of hardships; to whom the cares and trials of life come before they have had an opportunity to enjoy the pleasures that should, by right, be the heritage of childhood.

A new member of our Cozy Corner circle, gives us some interesting thoughts upon one of the evils of to-day:

> One of the greatest evils of to-day is the disregard of the laws of nature by educated women who, since sociology has been taught in our schools, have known some of the evil effects of wearing tight clothing.
>
> "Know ye not that ye are the temple of God, and that the spirit of God dwelleth in you?"
>
> Yet how many bow to the God of fashion and squeeze and pinch their poor heart until I fear there is no room for God, even in their minds.
>
> We cannot wear upon the foot a shoe that causes the toes to press, and overlap one another, without causing corns, ingrowing nails and ungraceful movements. How much less then can the life giving organs be overlapped and compressed without causing backache, headache, stomach trouble and a list of evil consequences too numerous to mention here.
>
> Not long since I was talking to a patient on this subject. She agreed with me, but said she did not wear her clothing tightly.
>
> I asked her if she could inhale a deep breath without the least inconvenience. She replied laughingly, that she did not expect to take a vocal lesson that day. Six months previous she had been confined to her bed for three weeks with back trouble.
>
> This same young woman doubtless talks earnestly to her pupils (as she is a teacher) about the evil effects of cigarette smoking. The young woman, according to my knowledge, is bringing just as much misery to herself, and to the next generation as is the cigarette smoker.
>
> One young woman said to me: "I would not wear a corset were it not to support my skirts."
>
> The skirts certainly should be supported, but by the shoulders, instead of the hips.
>
> We pity the Chinese girls who have to wear their feet bandaged. We had also better pity our growing girls enough to see that they are properly educated as to the evil results sure to follow the wearing of tight clothing.
>
> Much has been written upon this subject, and doubtless much more must be written and many precious lives sacrificed ere mothers are brought to act wisely concerning this matter.—H. H.

Henrietta has been house-cleaning and thus tells us her trials:

HOUSE CLEANING.

Pulling the carpet tacks, puffing and sweating,
Bending our weary backs, fussing and fretting,
Using the white-wash, the paper and glue,
'Tis hard on the muscles, and good nature, too.

The home is so dirty; Oh, dear, 'tis a shame,
If my neighbors but knew it, 'twould ruin my name.
Dust under the carpet, stains on the walls,
Dirt in the closets, cobwebs in the hall.

Empty bottles, and cans, and rubbish, and such,
Piled high in the pantry, it worries me much;
Old magazines, papers and books— what a pile!
And fashion plates, too, that are all out of style.

Too good to be burned; too worthless to keep;
It worries my soul till I'm ready to weep.
Dear sisters, so kind, will you give me a clue?
With all your old rubbish, pray what do you do?

Do you lay it away in a box or a shelf,
And think you are rich with literature's wealth?
And do it all over when spring comes again,
Only to add to your cares and deepen your pain?

If you'll give me a rule, the right thing to do—
Just even a ray of light on the way—
I'll thank you, and crown you the queen
Of all wisdom to-day.

Miss Bouton remembers, I can tell by her looks,
That time when she had to move all her books;
Oh, that I were a savage, or wandering Jew,
Then I need not clean house, and be in a stew.
—Henrietta.

Whenever I read a letter in the Cosy Corner asking for advice and sympathy, in troubles, real, or fancied, I always want to tell the writer to try Mollie's remedy for the ills and discouragements of life.

She told us some time ago, if you remember, how she got help and strength for her duties.

It was by simply looking at the sky for half an hour every day; holding silent communion with nature. There is comfort in the very thought of looking up, away from the earth's troubled woe, to the serene, blue sky.

Is it not a better way than to burden others with the story of our sorrows and annoyances, when they have more of their own than they can bear, perhaps?

It seems to me it must be a poor sort of comfort that one gets from strangers, through the medium of a newspaper.

And is the advice given ever followed, unless it happens to agree with our preconceived ideas of what is best for us to do?

But the help we receive from Mother Nature is of real and lasting benefit. An insight into her mysteries transforms life for us; we discover new delights, and feel the touch of God on our souls.

She accommodates herself to our every mood; she talks to us, soothes us, charms us and teaches us lessons of patience, persistence and courage every moment, if we only have eyes to see, and ears to hear. She never turns us away if we seek her in the right spirit.—Laura Golden.

Mrs. P. A. C. sends her recipe for making artificial honey. From the different recipes that have been given, those who have sent inquiries, should certainly find one that will suit them.

To make artificial honey, dissolve in 1 pint of water a piece of alum one-quarter the size of a nutmeg. Put in an earthen dish over a good fire and let it come to a boil, then stir in 4 pounds white sugar. When the sugar is dissolved, let it boil for two minutes, remove from the fire and stir into this 1 pound of bees' honey and let it boil up once more, then strain through a cloth into an earthern vessel in which 1 teaspoonful of lemon extract has been placed. Let it remain undisturbed, in a cool place, for 15 or 20 minutes, then stir it briskly. The sooner it becomes cold the better the color will be. Plenty of water to allow for evaporation should be added, beside the pint that is given in the recipe.

The same friend sends answer to the inquiry for making grape juice without fermentation:

Use 25 pounds of Concords, or any juicy grape, place in a poreclain kettle with sufficient water to keep from burning. When the skins burst open remove from the fire till cool then strain through a jelly bag, without squeezing it at all. Add, for this quantity of grapes, 4 pounds granulated sugar and let it just come to a boil, then seal it up hot, in bottles, and keep in a cool dark place, it is well to use small gottles, as the juice will begin to ferment very soon after a bottle is opened.

THE BLADE COOK.

This week the cook has had several recipes sent her and she is very much obilged to the ladies who sent them. It is such a pleasure to have the little notes which always come with them, and to hear from our readers.

Mrs. J. H. James has sent us a resipe for:

Strawberry Sauce.

Crush a quart of strawberries and put over them a cupful of sugar and then let them stand for some time. Cream 2 tablespoonfuls of butter and 1½ cupsful of confectioner's sugar and then add the crushed strawberries and the white of 1 egg beaten light. This makes a delicious sauce for cottage pudding.

Baked Pie Plant.

Peel the pie plant, cut in dice, and put it in a baking dish with a great deal of sugar. When it is about half baked take it out and put on top of the dish a thin layer of pie crust and then bake until the crust is done. Serve it hot without any sauce.

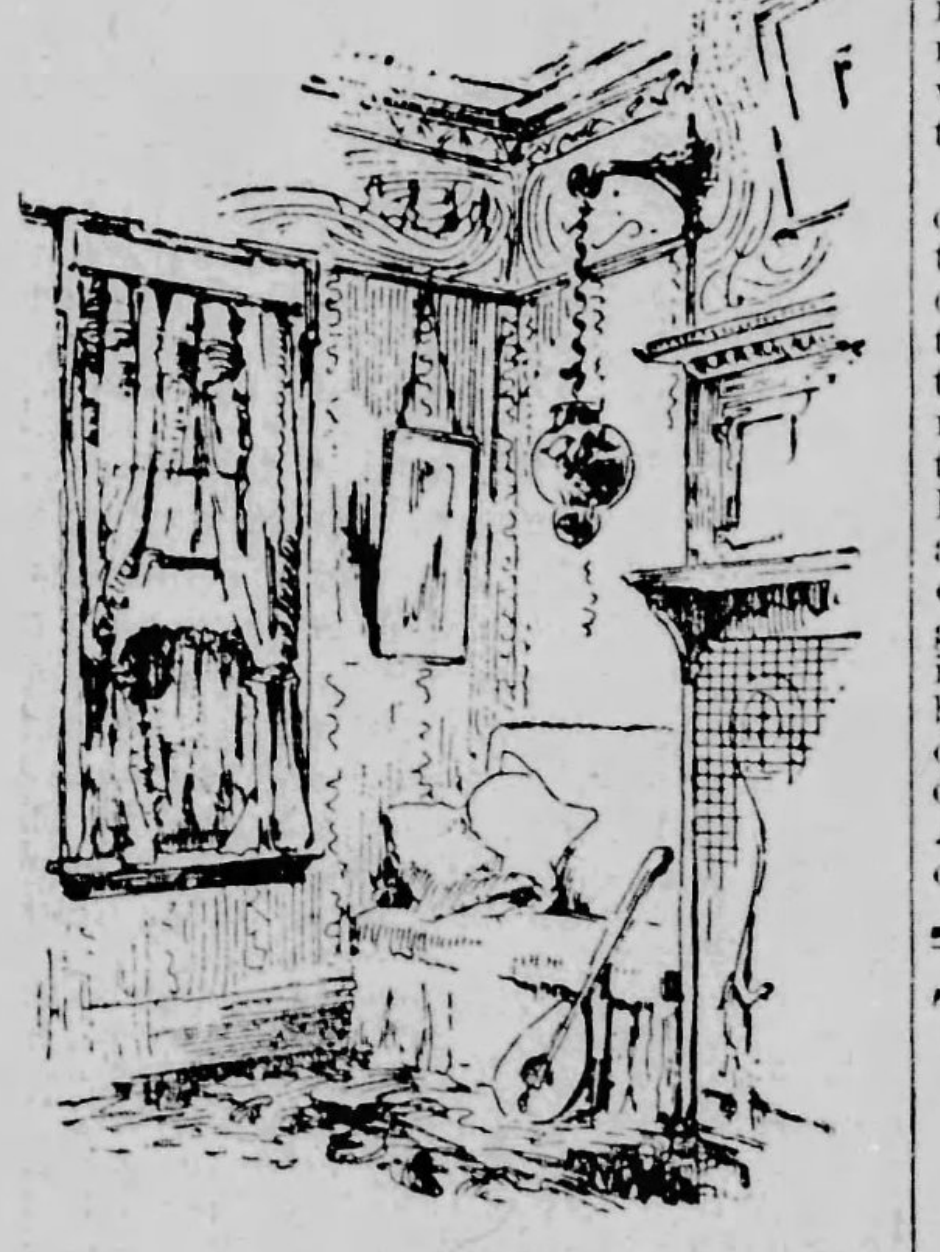
String Bean Salad.

String the beans and boil them whole. When they are cold slice them lengthwise and serve with a French dressing. They look best if, when they are put on the platter, they are all laid in one direction.

HOME COMFORTS

In nearly every home now-a-days, a cozy corner is considered a necessary part of the house. With some it is merely a reception room, where the guest is seated until it shall be decided whether she is to be admitted to the inner rooms of the home, or shall be entertained by the lady of the house in this doorway to the family apartments, as it may be called.

In other houses the cozy corner is a veritable rest-room, removed from all possible intrusion by strangers, a place where one can go for an hour of perfect rest, with no fear of being disturbed.



This room should be fitted up entirely with a view to comfort. Every bit of furniture should be substantial enough to be used without fear of breaking. The cushion covers, draperies, etc., should be of washable material; the pictures on the wall should be such as will rest one's eyes and brain to look upon, and all poster-pictures or pictures on any exciting or disagreeable subjects should be banished, with the fancy chairs and bric-a-brac that requires care.

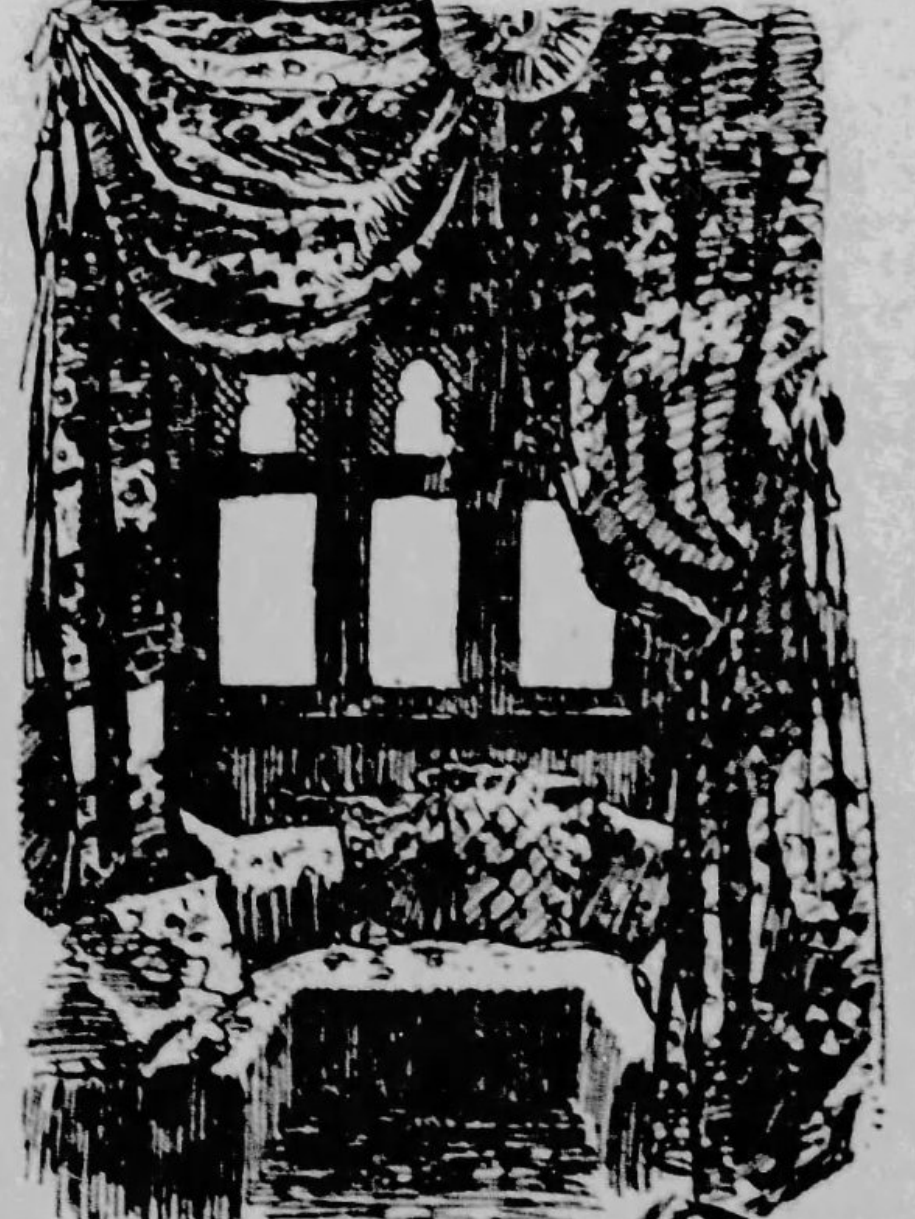
This is when the cozy corner is to be a place for comfort. When it is merely a reception room, then it can be fitted up to suit the taste of the owner.

The hangings can then be made as rich and gorgeous as one pleases, and there is no limit to the number and variety of cushions and curiosities that can find a place here.

A woman who lived in the country felt the need of a place where she could go for a few minutes each day and be free from the worry and hard work that is a part of the life of nearly every farmer's wife. She knew that fifteen minutes of perfect rest would do more to help her through her tasks that sometimes seemed endless, than all of the "help" she could hire.

But where would she find it? There was no room in the house but was occupied, and beyond all possibility of privacy. At last she decided to try the attic.

This was a large, unfinished room, extending over the main part of the house, with windows in each of the four gables. The room was full of all sorts of things, just as all attics are, but our friend cleared a space before the east window, and with nothing but the old furniture that was stored there, and things that she could spare from her rooms down stairs, she fitted up a place where, looking out at the blue sky and into the tops of the old trees that had grown, some of them from seedlings, since she came to that home a bride, till they could look into these atic windows, she found the rest and strength that always comes from communion with nature.



True, she found the stairs tiresome to climb, and so soon as her retreat was discovered, she found many of the family who would have liked to share it with her, but she was firm in insisting upon having her few moments of solitude each day, and the effect of this rest was noticed by all. Even the children would wait till after "mother's fifteen minutes" before asking any extra privileges, knowing by experience that she was in a quieter, happier state of mind than when in the midst of the work of the day.

Possibly, dear readers of the Cozy Corner, you have no room that you can call your cozy corner, or your retreat, but do try, I beg of you to have some time during the day when you can be undisturbed and gather strength from a few moments of communion with nature and nature's God. It will be time well spent.

A BIRD'S NEST.

Over my shaded doorway,
Two little brown-winged birds
Have chosen to fashion their dwelling
And utter their loving words;
All day they are going and coming
On errands frequent and fleet,
And warbling over and over,
"Sweetest, sweet, sweet, O sweet!"

Their necks are changeful and shining,
Their eyes are like living gems;
And all day long they are busy
Gathering straws and stems,
Lint and feathers and grasses,
And half forgetting to eat,
Yet never failing to warble,
"Sweetest, sweet, sweet, O sweet!"

I scatter crumbs on the door-step,
And fling them some flossy threads;
They fearlesly gather my bounty,
And turn up their graceful heads,
And chatter and dance and flutter,
And scrape with their tiny feet,
Telling me over and over,
"Sweetest, sweet, sweet, O sweet!"

What if the sky is clouded?
What if the rain come down?
They are all dressed to meet it,
In water-proof suits of brown.
They never mope nor languish,
Nor murmur at storm or heat,
But, say, whatever the weather,
"Sweetest, sweet, sweet, O sweet!"
—Florence Percy.

WOMEN INVENTORS.

The Patent office at Washington is teeming with inventions that are of great benefit to humanity, and the sum total of brains represented by these products speaks eloquently for American ingenuity. A person interested in the comparative study of the mental abilities of the two sexes might find in a systematic examination of these patents considerable data for reflection and speculation. The generally accepted idea that men have monopolized all of the inventive genius of the human race does not seem to be borne out by the exhibitions of patents at Washington. Women have not only a pretty fair showing in the mere number of patents taken out, but also in their value and importance.

At the Atlanta Exposition the first display of strictly women's inventions ever made in this country was arranged by the Patent office in the government exhibit. Not less than 125 models, showing the achievements by women in the field of invention, were shown, and many of these were as great a surprise to the women of the country as to the men. A great amount of ignorance of the inventive achievements of women has been current in the past, owing partly to the lack of interest shown by women in patents early in the present century, and to the suddenness of their development in this line. Prior to 1860 there were scarcely half a dozen patents taken out by women and of the several hundreds now on exhibition at the Patent office nine-tenths of them have been invented within the past twenty years.

A number of patient and enthusiastic women have entered the field of invention, and they have produced results that command national attention. The proportion of women inventors to the men is still very small, but the applications for patents by women are steadily increasing. Two or three patents are granted nearly every week to women inventors, while dozens of applications are made by them that never see the light of day.

An examination of a hundred or more of the patents by women reveals the fact that they are invading every line of industry with their inventive genius, and that they are not by any means confining themselves to the invention of household novelties and conveniences, although in the latter work they stand high. We have patents taken out by women on agricultural implements, mining machinery, electrical contrivances, and even general railroad and mill machinery. An illustration of the variety of inventions by women may be made by citing a list of some of the patents granted to them during two consecutive months recently. A patent on building blocks, with beveled ends and alternate rows of tongues and grooves for locking them together, was taken out by Julia E. Meyenberg, of Chicago, during one of these months. Abby S. Vose, of Providence, R. I., patented during the same month an improved button-hole cutting machine, by which the distance between the button-holes is automatically measured. An improved and quite intricate washing machine, with the wash-board at the bottom, was patented by Cecilia A. Brewer, and a water filter by Minerva R. Buckley; a portiere rope by Bertha Cronenberg, and a friction hinge by Emmeline W. Philbrook.

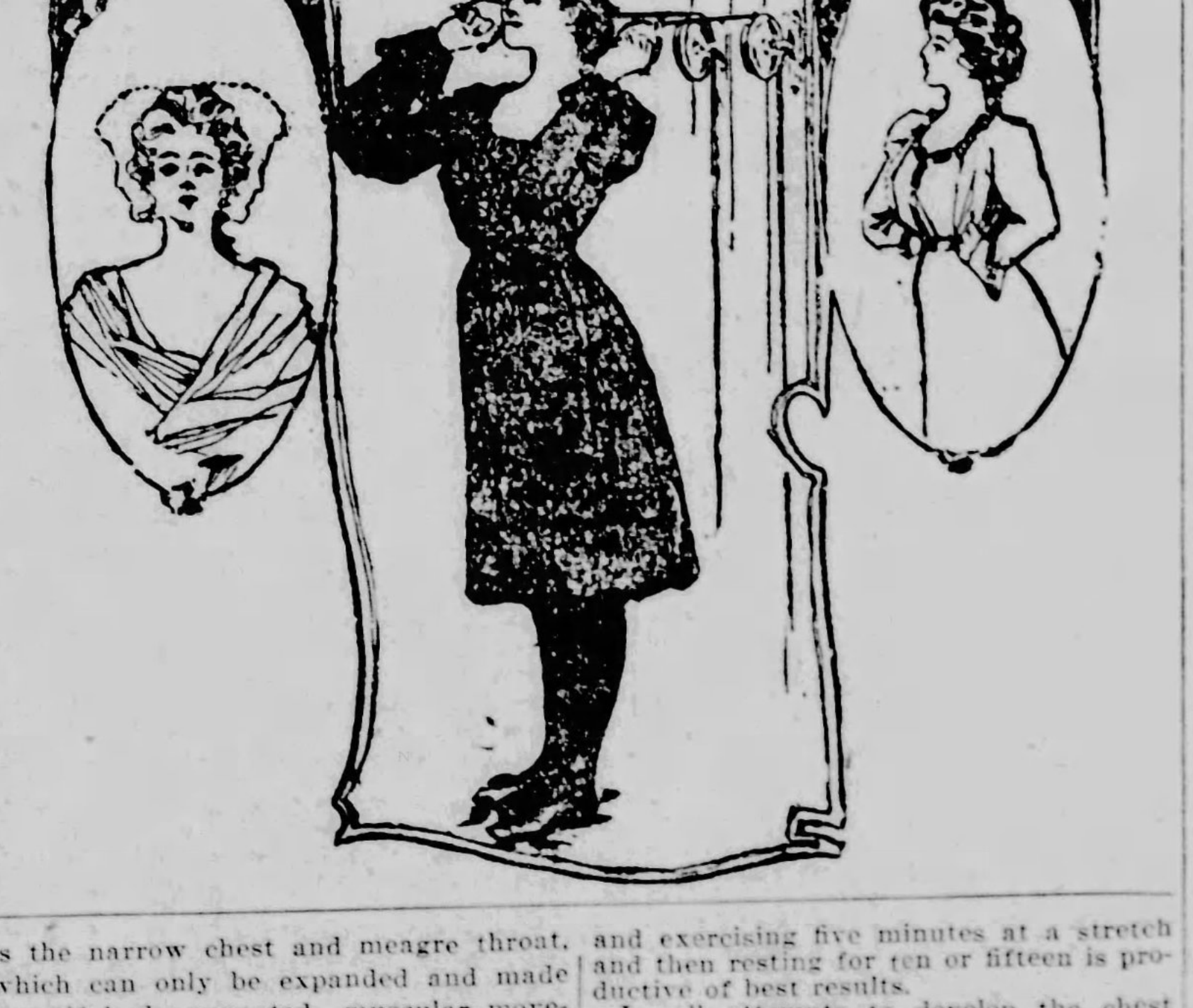
The official organ of the Patent office publishes the list of patents granted every week, and the names of several women inventors appear upon nearly every page. Ten years ago it was impossible to find a woman inventor in the lists more often than two or three times a year.

The value of the patents invented by women depends upon how one looks at the question. Quite a number of women inventors are making large royalties upon their simple inventions, and others have acquired fortunes upon more intricate products of their genius. Scores of very simple household and dress articles have been invented by women, and besides bringing in money to them they are lessening the labor of thousands of women throughout the country. A woman knows intuitively what is needed in a house, and her genius has made modern conveniences that are bringing in rich royalties every year.

There are over one hundred valuable patents taken out by women, which yield good fortunes to them, annually, and many others which are destined to sell well when they have been put upon the market. One woman inventor is drawing about $5,000 a year for a simple glove buttoner, and another has coined money from a patented adjustable waist supporter. There are many health devices patented by women, such as water filters, dress supporters, shoulder braces and exercising machines. In the matter of small inventions for simplifying woman's wardrobe, men have generally led the way, and even to-day they take out far more patents of this nature than the women. The latter, however, are very fruitful in inventing toys, puzzles and games for young people, and some of our most successful ones are placed to their credit. The demand for new games and toys is becoming so great in our cities that a number of women inventors make a big income in contriving something new in this line every season. Many of their inventions are not patented in their name, but firms and dealers in toys and games buy the thing outright from them and secure the patent. Consequently the real inventors do not receive the credit due to them, and the official record does not tell the whole story.—The Independent.

THE WAY TO DEVELOP CHESTS AND THIN NECKS.

The average undeveloped girl or woman breathes from the clavicle, or region of the collar-bone, instead of the diaphragm, which is the dividing wall between the chest and abdomen. The result is the narrow chest and meagre throat, which can only be expanded and made beautiful by repeated muscular movements that bring into play the inert muscles, and by quickening the circulation and respiration actually change the structure of the body.



The great point in all physical development is in breathing correctly. A well-known professor of physical culture, endeavoring to make diaphragmatic breathing plain, requested his pupils to "breathe from their feet." Long, deep breathing, when there is no restriction, will alone fill the lungs properly.

Every girl who has a will can develop her neck and chest, either in the line of strength, health or beauty, by the aid of the simple developing apparatus here shown. The figure very well illustrates the position in which the handles of the exerciser are to be seized; the movement is upward and back, then forward to the position in the diagram. Only light weights should be used by women and girls.

The best time for exercising is before breakfast and between 4 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Half an hour a day is sufficient time to give to the exercise, and exercising five minutes at a stretch and then resting for ten or fifteen is productive of best results.

In all attempts to develop the chest and neck, and training should aim to increase the size of the lungs, or rather to expand their unused portions so that the motive power to increase may come from within. An exercise that calls for perfect and repeated lung expansion will inevitably tend to develop the chest and throat.

This is proved in singers and players of wind instruments, as well as in persons who promote the expansion by gymnastics which call for frequent deep inhalations.

The room one exercises in should be as large as possible, thoroughly ventilated, light and scrupulously clean.

The neck movement illustrated is done by relaxing the muscles of the neck and turning the head from side to side, as the diagram shows. These exercises will certainly develop meagre throats if persisted in.

MGR

DO ALL THE GOOD
YOU CAN
IN ALL THE WAYS
YOU CAN
TO ALL THE PEOPLE
YOU CAN
OBJECT—IMPROVEMENT
MENTAL, MORAL AND
SOCIAL

A number of new members entertain us to-day. Several have written, merely saying that they wished to join us, and if their letters are published, they would come again.

That is not the kind of a letter to be published. These friends should write something besides a request for admission, or a statement of the fact that they have "long wished to come into" our circle. Write us a letter that will contain something of interest to the young folks who meet at the M. G. R. each week, and your letters will receive attention. Names of those accepted as members will be given whether their applications are published or not.

A Merry School Girl, from Indiana writes that she lives in the same state with Susie Sunbeam, but that their surroundings are very different. The School Girl's home is on a high cliff.

Ishmael is learning to use his left hand the right one having been disabled by the accidental discharge of a gun, and he does not, on this account, write us as long a letter as we hope he will when he is more accustomed to using his left hand.

This is an instance of the effect of a good example:

I received my badge, and think it very pretty. I would not have sent for it if my cousin, "Mother's Crutch," had not sent for one. I saw it, and thought it was so pretty that I wanted one.

Black Pine, I would enjoy a description of a mining camp very much. If it will not be too much trouble for you I will ask you to give us a description as soon as you can. I am sure it would be very interesting.

I was in Pennsylvania a few years ago and near some coal mines. Mamma went down in one, but I did not; I was afraid to go; now I wish I had gone, but as I did not, I will ask Black Pine to give us a description of a mining camp.—Blue Bell.

How many of you read Arthur Henry Halman in the Youth's Companion, by Gladstone?

A. H. H. was a noble-minded, pure youth, with one of the brightest intelects of the day. He died on the threshold of manhood.

Gladstone mentions Halman and Tennyson as very dear friends, and told of Tennyson's poem, "In Memorium of Arthur Henry Halman."

How many of you have read it? Though I do not like Tennyson as well as Whittier, I think "In Memorium" is very touching and beautiful.

If it pleases the rest of the Merry-Go-Rounds, can we not review it some time? I would like to hear the opinion of others on this poem.—Henrietta.

Dear M. G. R.'s:—I want to tell my experience. An invalid sent to me a few days ago for an especial kind of wine. At first I said I could not spare it, as I only had a small quantity of that kind, but I thought of our glorious motto, and the more I thought of it the more convinced I was that I was not doing all the good I could in all the ways I could, so I sent the sick man the wine. Did I do right?—Shamrock.

I was so pleased with Red Bird's letter that I have taken courage to write again. I had almost given up all hopes of there being another of our band in my state, although, judging from the letter, I do not suppose that Red Bird is in Florida at present. Are there any of the M. G. R.'s except myself who make their home in Florida?

I live on the bank of the beautiful and far famed Indian River. The St. John's River is beautiful, I allow, but I think the Indian River equals, if not surpasses it in beauty, but perhaps that is because I love it so.—Florida.

I have long read the letters of the M. G. R. department, and I now come knocking for admittance. May I come in, if only for a few minutes?

I live in the country and go to a district school. To-morrow will be Arbor Day, and what a nice time some of the schools will have. I think it will be nice to spend a day in the woods in company with our teachers and schoolmates, but perhaps it is only because I like to study botany, which tells us so many things.

I should like to hear from all of those who are working to become teachers, and hope some day to be classed with them.

I can not tell you how much good the letters have done me; suffice it to say they have done me good, and I mean to live up to the motto, with the help of Him who has promised to help, as well as I can.—Blue Bell.

Beth B. lives in Pennsylvania with her mother, and promises to visit us again if she is admitted. Come along, Beth, and tell us something of interest about the Keystone state.

Another Henrietta sends some verses, but she wrote on both sides of her paper so we can not use them. Here are two stanzas which will give assurance of the merit of the others:

When we reach that golden strand,
Where the white-robed angels stand,
Will we hide our face in fear
For our thoughtless actions here?

For kind words we left unspoken,
For the promises we have broken,
For a thousand little things—
Surly frowns and bitter stings.

Written for Blade Young Folks.

SPRINGTIME IS THE BESTEST TIME.

Summer time's vacation, with Fourth of J'ly, an' noise,
An' you kin bet yer bottom dollar, 'at we like it, us boys;
An' when it gits s'hot, we jist can't work, er on a errand run,
Then, we sneak off with the fellers, an we make—things—hum.

Winter time's jolly, with snow-ballin' an' sich,
But some folks' cold an' hungry, 'cause they ain't s'awful rich;
Then when it gits s'cold we can't work, 'cause we'd freeze up like a stun,
We kin snow-ball with the fellers an' mak—things—hum!

Springtime's the bestest time, an' we boys jist more 'n grin,
An' hunt up all our marbles, an' buy tops 'at jist can spin!
When the robbins nest, the bluebirds sing, an' the fishin' worms hev come,
Then we turn our toes out to the grass an' make—things—hum!
—Frank S. Norwood.

Don't Cross the Bridge Till You Come to It.

I want now to tell you about what happened one day some years later, when Mary was nearly 7 years old. Uncle Jim's birthday happened to come on a holiday, when he could come home and spend the day in the jolly, old, rambling house, full to overflowing with brothers and sisters and small nieces and nephews.

It was the evening of his arrival, and the hands of the old hall clock relentlessly approached Mary's bedtime, but she still sat on one of the lower stairs, trying to decide what to give Uncle Jim for his birthday.

Just then she caught a glimpse through the half-open door, of Uncle Jim's face, which looked very sorrowful, and not at all like his usual self. He was talking with her mother, and she heard him say: "I'm afraid it's no go, Frances. I'm not half good enough for a girl like Phyllis." Mary didn't know who Phyllis might be, and found the birthday gift more interesting to think about. But presently her attention wandered again to the pair in the library. Her mother had drawn nearer to Jim, where he stood in front of the fireplace, and now, putting her hand on his arm, said very earnestly: "Dear boy, don't cross the bridge till you come to it."

"Why!" thought Mary, a sudden inspiration seizing her. "That was what it said in Bert's new writing book!" It was a motto. Why should she not make a motto for Uncle Jim?

Here the hands of the clock reached half past 7; and, after the good-nights had been said, Mary slowly made her way upstairs, sure that Uncle Jim would feel happy again when he got her nice present, together with those from Bert and Jerry and little Alice and others.

There was a great jollification at the breakfast table, but a trial was in store for Mary. Just as Dinah was bringing in the eighth and final relay of griddle-cakes from the kitchen, mother said:

"May, I didn't tell you, did I? Phyllis Dale has invited you and Alice to spend the afternoon with her and stay to tea. Why, Mary, my dear!"

For Mary, who was very shy, and had, besides, an undefined impression that this Miss Phyllis had made Uncle Jim feel badly, was looking inclined to cry. She protested that she hated parties, and couldn't bear young ladies, and would have said more but for her father's firm but gentle word. "Mary," said he, "I want you to go. See how delighted your little sister looks, and she couldn't go alone."

Fortunately, the motto must be made at once. So for a while Mary's fears were postponed, as laboriously, yet with great care, she printed and colored and framed in pink (still her favorite color) the sage advice, "Doant cros the bridje til you com to it." It was finished to her satisfaction by dinner time, and just as she had foreseen, Uncle Jim's face brightened up when he received it. He even smiled broadly.

Mary went to the "party;" but, foolish child that she was, wrought herself up into a state of cold, trembling dread before she and Alice reached Mrs. Dale's gate. They walked primly up the path between borders of box, and while sunny-haired Alice looked all about in glad anticipation, Mary reached dolefully for the knocker and gave two timid raps.

It was all so different from what she had thought it would be. In the first place, such a sweet-faced young lady opened the door. Her hair was dark brown, and parted smoothly over a beautiful white brow. Her eyes were blue, and looked somewhat like Uncle Jim's—that is, Uncle Jim's when he was jolly—they were full of such a kindly, dancing light! She didn't look very pretty till she smiled; but "then looked, oh, so pretty!" as Alice told mother afterward.

"I'm so glad you came!" she said. "I've been looking over my old dolls and toys lately, and I thought we'd have a good time playing with them before I packed them away again. Don't you think it would be nicer to play out of doors?" The little girls thought it would, and a smile crept into Mary's serious face.

"But, first," said Miss Phyllis ("And her voice was so dear, mother!" explained Mary, when she went to bed that night), "first, won't you drink this? It's so warm to-day."

She handed them lemonade, in little blue tumblers, and, when these were empty, filled them each twice again ("without asking if we'd like more, mother"). Then she took them out under maple trees, where were three dolls and some toys and two little, lavender-lined work baskets, and a pile of pretty muslins and dimities, of which, if they liked, they might make frocks for the dolls. The hours flew swiftly. Miss Phyllis joined so pleasantly in their play. And by and by she arranged for them a supper of strawberries and cream and tiny biscuit, on the biggest doll's table. Best of all, before they had finshed, Uncle Jim appeared, and insisted that, after his long walk, he needed refreshment. So Mary chose two of the largest, finest strawberries, quite heaping the pewter saucer; and I don't dare to say how many of the biscuits he ate.

"I've been studying your motto all day, Mary," said he. "That's why I'm here." But Mary's eyes were fastened on the saucer, so nearly lost in the big hand, that she might replenish it at the right moment.

"May I give him more?" she presently whispered to Miss Phyllis, who, opening a new biscuit for Alice, said, "certainly, dear."

Uncle John thanked Mary with a kiss, but for a few moments he did not speak. He was looking at a wild rose that was peering through the fence at one end of the garden, as if trying to watch unobserved the happy little tea party. Uncle Jim decided that the rose was exactly the color of Phyllis's gown, and so he walked over to the fence and picked it for her.

"A June party, to be complete, has to have roses and strawberries," said he, speaking to the little girls, but looking at her. "We already had strawberries, so now we're all right and proper."

"Miss Phyllis could be another rose," said Mary, softly. "Her dress is so pink, and she is so sweet!" Then her own cheeks turned rosy, and she almost hid behind the gown of her new friend.

"She gave more cream to Uncle Jim," said Alice very drowsily, that night. "But we liked her to."

Mother sat between the little white beds in a low rocking chair, so that Mary could have one hand to hold and Alice the other. Before Mary, too, grew sleepy, she explained to her that not crossing the bridge till you come to it means that it is best not to worry about anything beforehand. "Your Uncle Jim thought Miss Phyllis didn't like him. But your motto made him decide to stop feeling troubled, and go to your party instead. And, Mary, dear, your motto was really a success; for Uncle Jim finds that Miss Phyllis loves him as well as he loves her. So some day she will be Uncle Jim's wife, and then you can call her 'Aunt Phyllis.'"

Mary was highly delighted, and wanted to waken Alice to tell her the good news at once. But mother said to wait until morning.

"Prob'ly I can't sleep much," said Mary, importantly.

Their mother stood a moment at the window, looking at the new moon, and thinking of her brother's happiness, then softly drew the curtains and turning to the bedside, smiled to see that Mary, too, was fast asleep."—Christian Register.

OUR WONDER COLUMN.

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was a German poet, born in 1759. He wrote tragedies, mostly, and his works, which are very numerous, have immortalized his name. He was appointed to the chair of history in the University of Jena in 1789 and drew large crowds to hear his lectures until his death, in 1805.
L. L. S.

2.—DIAMOND.

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x x x x x
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x x x x x x x x x
x x x x x x x
x x x x x
x x x
x

1.—A consonant.
2.—Part of the foot.
3.—A pleasant odor.
4.—To quiver.
5.—A wooden missile used by the Australians.
6.—To cover with ornamental needlework.
7.—Pertaining to a layman.
8.—A terminus.
9.—A consonant.
R. S. Walker.

3.—ENIGMA.

I am composed of 23 letters:

My 20 12 18 16 17 14 18 is the name of an ex-President of the United States.

My 23 1 4 12 19 19, a political question much discussed.

My 7 17 20 12 23 3 16 10, what all should be interested in.

My 7 3 9 8 16 6, the name of an ex-president of the United States.

My 1 7 7 20 15 11, a luscious fruit.

My 2 1 23 19 17 18 1 14 implies patriotism.

My 13 1 18 1 18 1 11 is a tropical fruit.

My 5 1 12 10 11 18 11, fruit product of California.

My 22 1 20 19, an animal raised on a farm.

My whole is a prophecy made by an eminent statesman during the Lincoln campaign in 1860.
M. C. Peck.

4.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

Two steamboats move down the Mississippi river at the same rate. One hundred miles above New Orleans the leading steamer overtakes a rowboat moving at the rate of six miles an hour, and two hours lates it meets a tug steaming up the river at the rate of 8 miles an hour. The second steamer overtakes the same rowboat 82 miles above New Orleans, and when one hour from the sixty-second mile mark, meets the same tug. What was the speed per hour of the steamboats?
A. Faul.

5.—QUERY.

What Christian statesman was the author of the following:

"The business of a government is to make it as repulsive, and hard as possible for its subjects to do wrong; as attractive and easy as possible for them to do right."
M. C. Peck.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:

"Read, not to contradict and confute, nor to believe and take for granted, nor to find talk and discourse, but to weigh and consider."
W. P. E.

Answers to Puzzles Given May 25.

1.—John Keble.

2.—Leman, Ahira, Balac, Egypt, raise. Whole word, tabernacle.

3.—Marah, Aher, Rei, Ar, H.

4.—1.0458+ inches.

5.—The precepts of Noah prohibit idolatry, irreverence toward the Deity, homicide, unchastity, fraud and plundering. They enjoin government and obedience, and forbid the eating of any part of the animal while it is living.

6.—George L. Taylor wrote:

"On Carmel's crown now swarms a countless throng,
With one brave soul for God, 'gainst millions in the wrong."

Chat.

Is it "planting time," or have the boys all gone a-fishing that there was not one of them present to-day. These pleasant spring days are so suggestive of pleasure rather than work that the schoolmistress can hardly blame you for cutting lessons, but she hopes you will all return next week with well learned lessons and new work.

In sending enigmas, etc., please be careful to spell your words correctly, as the mistake of a letter or of a numeral will entirely spoil the enigma.

NEGOTIATIONS SOR PEACE.

Concluded from Fifth Page.

skirts of San Luis, where several hundred Filipinos were entrenched on the banks of the stream. The rebels retreated beyond Candaba, and the gunboats steamed ahead, all the way training their gatling guns upon the banks and dropping shells wherever uniforms appeared on the shore. The gunboats dispersed the insurgents before San Luis. After they had passed sharpshooters from trees across the river, a hundred yards distant, harassed the Seventeenth infantry, which was marching by fours along the narrow wooded road, from which the troops were unable to see the enemy. The members of one battalion lay on their faces in the road for a quarter hour trying to locate the riflemen and return their fire. Two Americans were wounded.

The road wound close to the stream and was thickly settled. It was a picturesque march. Many groups of hundreds of natives were clustered under the trees on the opposite bank, displaying white shirts, towels, sheets or anything white on poles. Some shouted welcomes to the American soldiers, but most of them maintained a sullen silence.

An old man, in a carriage, met the troops two miles outside of town. He said:

"I have lived in England and I have told the people that the Americans are like the English and that they need not be afraid."

Captain Grant, in command of the gunboats, landed before the troops arrived and met with a "Porto Rican" welcome. The natives, who had assembled on the shore, crowded about the Americans with fulsome expressions of friendship, apparently half afraid that they would be massacred.

Captain Grant quickly distributed the men from the gunboat Laguna de Bay to guard the town; and the natives sent a messenger to tell the people who had taken refuge in the swamps to return. Hundreds of the natives thereupon returned timidly, a man with an improvised flag of truce flying from a bamboo pole preceding each party.

A Capuchin priest, one of the few whom the Filipinos had not imprisoned, was found at Candaba. He said it was useless to try to convince the natives that the Americans had not come to oppress them, as they believed their leaders, who had strongly impressed this belief upon them, and who have told stories of massacres, rapes and Filipino victories. The walls of the town were placarded with reports of the slaughter of Americans, hundreds of whom were said to have been taken prisoners.

As soon as Maj. Kobbe reached San Luis, the natives raided the insurgents' rice stores. All day a stream of half-naked people emerged from the storehouse, in the manner of ants, rushing to their homes with bags of rice on their heads.

On Thursday night a body of rebels returned to San Luis and burned part of the town. Lieut. Cunningham, with a signal corps party engaged in running a telegraph line, was camped near the place. Maj. Kobbe sent the army gunboat Cavadonga there and found the party to-day in the town.

The Rio Grande, since Maj. Kobbe started, has been the highway for the exodus of the natives, and to-day there is a continuous procession of thatched canoes, with white flags, drifting down the river and containing whole families of 20 to 30 persons, with their household goods and animals on board. Thousands of these boats have passed the army gunboats.

The Nebraska regiment marched from San Fernando to Calumpit to-day, for a 30-days' rest. The regiment numbers about 300 weatherbeaten veterans. Two of the companies are mere squads, and their battered canteens and shiny clothes show unmistakable marks of rough campaigning. But the soldiers are happy. Several of them dropped by the way from the heat, but when they boarded the special train at Calumpit, bound for Manila, they yelled like schoolboys, and the other troops went to their stations and cheered heartily.

Washington, May 22.—The war department has received the following cablegram from Gen. Otis:

"Manila, May 21.—Adjutant General, Washington:—The transport Warren arrived on the 18th; no casualties.

(Signed) "OTIS."

The Warren sailed from San Francisco, April 20, 1899, with headquarters, B, D, E, F, G, H, L and M, Sixth artillery, and detached recruits—total, 25 officers and 1,205 enlisted men—under the command of Gen. E. B. Williston.

CARNEGIE RETIRES.

One Hundred Million Will Be His Share.

New York, May 22.—According to the plan for the organization of the Carnegie Steel company, which is to be capitalized at $625,000,000 of this sum $100,000,000 being bonds, $250,000,000 preferred stock and $275,000,000 common stock, most of the stock is to go to the owners of the companies that are to be absorbed, while $25,000,000, it is said, is to be set aside for the promoters of the enterprise.

Those invited to join the underwriting syndicate were asked to pay $106 a share for the preferred stock, and a share of common is to be given as a bonus with each share of preferred so taken. The premium of $6 a share would net $15,000,000.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie is to receive the entire issue of $100,000,000 of bonds for his interest in the business, in case the deal goes through.

Mr. Henry C. Frick, who is the chief factor in the big combination, and who will, it is expected, become president, has been in this city several days looking after the banking end of the deal. He left last evening for Pittsburg. When asked about the report that the stock was not to be offered to the public and was not to be listed on the New York stock exchange, he replied:

"I have nothing to say for the present but will in a few days. The project is coming along all right."

In Wall street the apparently authentic news that the owners of the plants to be absorbed would take up most of the stock and not offer it to the public was regarded favorably by bankers, since it was generally felt that the market had been glutted with industrial securities and the buying power had been largely exhausted for the time being.

TWO BAD FIRES.

Property In Philadelphia and New York Destroyed.

New York, May 22.—A fire of unknown origin started early to-day in a building in Freeman street, Brooklyn, used by Vells Bros., as a planing mill, and spread rapidly, until nearly an entire block was destroyed. The total loss is estimated at $350,000. The flames extended to Eagle and Kent streets, destroying a number of dwellings.

The property destroyed included four factories, a planing mill, a blacksmith shop and fourteen dwellings.

Philadelphia, May 22.—A fire of unknown origin early to-day destroyed the Oxford hotel building, including Oxford mall, once famous for political meetings held there, and the Oxford stables. The loss is estimated at $100,000, partly insured.

Policeman Robman was injured while rescuing horses from the burning stable. The hotel was unoccupied. The fire started in the stables, where 52 horses were stalled. All the animals were saved.

The Oxford market, adjoining the hotel, was slightly damaged.

Veteran of Two Wars.

St. Louis, May 22.—Brig. Gen. Christian D. Wolff, a veteran of the Mexican and civil wars, is dead, aged 77. In both wars he served with distinction, and before the close of the civil war, President Lincoln appointed him brigadier general of volunteers.

PEACE CONFERENCE.

Presiden McKinley Sends a Message to Nicholas.

The Hague, May 18.—The peace conference called by the Czar of Russia, was opened at 2 o'clock this afternoon in the hall of the Huis Ten Bosch, or the "House of the Woods," two miles from The Hague.

M. De Beaufort, president of the council and minister of foreign affairs of the government of the Netherlands, delivered the inaugural address and welcomed the delegates.

M. De Beaufort spoke of the high honor of the choice of The Hague as the meeting place for the conference and extolled the noble initiative of the czar, saying this would be a red-letter day in the history of the century and expressing the hope that his majesty would be able to look back at to-day as the most glorious day of his life. He concluded with calling attention to the allegorical group over the doorway of the hall, peace, entering to close the temple of Janus, and said:

"I trust this beautiful allegory will be a good augury of your labors and that after you have completed them you will be able to say that peace, whom art introduced into this hall, left it to spread its blessings among the whole community."

The delegates decided to send the following telegram to the Czar:

"The peace conference lays at the feet of your majesty its respectful congratulations upon the occasion of your birthday and expresses its sincere desire to co-operate in the great and noble work in which your majesty has taken a generous initiative and for which it begs you to accept its humble and profound gratitude."

M. DeStaal, the Russian ambassador to Great Britain and head of the Russian delegation, informally assuming the presidency of the conference, said his first duty was to express to M. DeBeaufort his sincere gratitude for the noble terms in which he had referred to his august master, adding that his majesty would be deeply touched, as well as by the spontaneity with which the high assembly had associated itself therewith.

Washington, May 18.—The following cablegram has been addressed by the President to the Emperor of Russia, on the occasion of the opening of the disarmament conference:

"Washington, May 18, 1899.

"To His Majesty, Nicholas II, Emperor of all the Russias, St. Petersburg.

"On this day of good omen, I send my heartfelt congratulations on the opening of the conference at The Hague which had its origin in the enlightened and generous initiative of your majesty.

(Signed.) "WILLIAM McKINLEY."

De Staal's Address.

The Hague, May 20.—The second sitting of the peace conference took place this morning, and lasted 35 minutes.

The president of the conference, Baron de Staal read the replies of the czar and Queen Wilhelmina to the telegrams sent to them by the conference on Thursday.

The president then addressed the delegates on the subject of the labors before them, and it was decided not to publish the speech.

The president proposed the adoption of arrangements for the committees, which was agreed to without discussion.

Baron de Staal further proposed that although the principle of secrecy should be maintained, communications might be made through the press bureau, subject to the approval of the president. This was also adopted.

At the conclusion of the conference today, M. de Staal, Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador at Washington and the head of the British delegation, and the United States ambassador at Berlin, Mr. Andrew D. White, head of the American delegation, with several of the other chief delegates, returned to The Hague for lunch. But M. Bourgeois, former premier of France and head of the French delegation, and almost all the second and technical delegates, who form part of committees, remained at the "House in the Woods" to draw up certain lists. They were occupied also with the organization of the committees.

The proceedings to-day passed off without any incident. Only the president spoke, the others manifesting their approbation by slight, discreet murmurs.

Several of the chief delegates are leaving The Hague for a few days, pending the preliminary work of the committees.

Baron de Staal, during the course of the day, received the following dispatch:

"The emperor begs you to be the interpreter to the conference of his sincere thanks and warmest wishes.

"My august master charges me to impress upon your excellency how much his majesty is touched by the telegram addressed to him.

(Signed) "MURAVIEFF."

It was learned during the day that M. DeStaal placed the question of mediation and arbitration in the forefront during his speech to-day. The question of the laws of war rendering war as humane as possible by the extension of the regulations already existing was then touched upon by the president and he relegated the question of the reduction of armaments to the third place. This indication modifies the order in which the three points were placed in the circular of the Russian minister of foreign affairs, Count Muravieff, but it has the merit of corresponding more closely to the views of the delegates and it is now considered certain that mediation and arbitration will have the chief place in the work of the conference. Further the opinion is unanimous that the American and British delegates will take the most important parts in the study of this question.

The conference decided to-day that all delegates, including the technical representatives, are to participate in the sittings and join in the discussions.

The date of the next sittin- has not yet been fixed. It depends upon the progress which will be made by the committees.

M. DeStaal announced to-day that the government of the Netherlands would given an artistic fete on June 16 in honor of the conference.

New York, May 20.—The following cablegram has been sent by the Woman's International Peace League of America:

Peace Congress, Hague, Holland.

Princess Wineiswka:

Woman's International Peace League of America unitedly plead disarmament.

MARY FROST EVANS,
President.
MARY VAN KIRK SCHOEN,
Vice President.

GERMANY AGAINST ARBITRATION.

Questions Affecting Private Property at Sea.

London, May 22.—The Morning Post publishes the following dispatch from its correspondent at The Hague:

M. DeStaal (head of the Russian delegation and president of the conference) received final instructions from Emperor Nicholas to deal with the question of realizing compulsory arbitration, whether by a supreme tribunal of several great powers or by private tribunal consisting of powers whose interests might be at stake, with the subsequent friendly mediation by some third power.

The correspondent of the Daily Chronicle at The Hague, says:

The United States would like to discuss questions affecting private property at sea, and it is not true that such questions have been ruled out of the conference. An Anglo-Saxon delegate declares that if the conference should do nothing but agree to the establishment of international arbitration of an optional kind and extend to the sea the same respect which is paid to private property on land in time of war, it would do much.

The Daily News publishes a dispatch from The Hague, supposed to be inspired by William T. Stead, editor of the Review of Reviews, which is in part as follows:

"Regarding arbitration the present position of the delegates seems to be this:

"Germany and the other two powers of the triple alliance are entirely against it and Turkey follows in their wake. Great Britain and the United States are entirely in favor of it. Prof. Von Stengel, of the German delegation, said:

"Arbitration is impracticable when two nations are divided by a vital issue, while in less important questions it exists already."

"France is hesitating and will probably agree with Russia. Several delegates confess that they came to the conference unprepared and have already learned much."

The Hague, May 23.—The chiefs of the delegations to the peace conference held a private meeting this morning at the "house in the woods," and afterwards informed their colleagues of the arrangements made for a choice of presidents o fthe various committees, as agreed upon last evening. The delegates approved of the selections made.

The conference held a plenary sitting at noon.

The selections were then officially ratified without incident. The following is a list of the members of the first committee:

Honorary presidents—Count Von Munster, head of the German delegation, and Mr. Andrew D. White, head of the American delegation; effective president, M. De Beernaert, head of the Belgian delegation; vice president, A. P. C. Van Karnebeck, head of the delegation of the Netherlands. It is divided into two sections, war and marine. The vice presidents of the war section are Lieutenant General Abdulla Pasha, of the Turkish delegation; Major General Ardagh, of the British delegation, and Brigadier General Monnier, of the French delegation. The vice presidents of the marine section are: Vice Admiral Fisher, of the British delegation; Vice Admiral Pethan, of the French delegation, and Captain Siegel, of the German delegation.

The second committee is constituted as follows:

Honorary presidents—The Duke De Tetuan, head of the Spanish delegation; Turkhan Pasha, head of the Turkish delegation, and Count Von Walsersheimb, head of the Austria-Hungary delegation. Effective president, Professor De Maartens, of the Russian delegation. This committee is also divided into two sections, Red Cross and Brussels conference. The vice presidents of the Red Cross section are General Thaulow and Doctor S. Roth, head of the Swiss delegation. The vice presidents of the Brussels conference section are Prof. Von Stegel, of the German delegation and Gen. Zuccari, of the Italian delegation.

The third committee is composed as follows: Honorary presidents—Count Nigra, head of the Italian delegation, and Sir Julian Pauncefote, head of the British delegaiton; effective president, M. Bourgeois, head of the French delegation; vice presidents, M. DeBille, head of the Danish delegation; Baron D'Estournells De Constant of the French delegation; Count De Macedo, head of the Portuguese delegation; Herr Merey, Signor Compili, and Dr. Zorn.

IN PORTO RICO.

EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY.

First Instance of Its Exercise In Porto Rico.

Washington, D. C., May 17.—The first instance in which the President of the United States has been called upon to extend executive clemency or rather to exercise the right of pardon in the case of a man convicted of murder in our newly acquired island of Porto Rico was to-day officially promulgated. It is not stated in the official order commuting sentence from the death penalty to life imprisonment any of the particulars surrounding the crime, except that a military court tried the culprit and found him guilty of murder and he was by that court sentenced to suffer death. President McKinley, however, after reviewing the circumstances, as presented, decided to commute the sentence of death to that of life imprisonment, and the prisoner is to be brought to the United States and incarcerated for life at hard labor in the Minnesota state prison at Stillwater.

The following is the official order issued this day:

"War Department.
"Washington, May 12.

"Rafael Ortiz, a native of Porto Rico, having been tried and found guilty of murder and of carrying concealed weapons, both in violation of the laws of war, by a military commission convened at San Juan, Porto Rico, February 16, 1899, was sentenced 'to suffer death at such time and place and in such manner as the proper authority may direct,' two-thirds of the commission concurring therein.

"By direction of the President, the sentence in the case of Rafael Ortiz is commuted to imprisonment at hard labor for life, and the prisoner will be sent to the Minnesota state prison, Stillwater, Minn., for the execution of his sentence.

"G. D. MEIKLEJOHN,
"Acting Secretary of War."

A SLOW COUNTRY.

Reforms In Porto Rico Wil Have to Be Gradual.

New York, May 18.—Major General Henry, until recently military governor of Porto Rico, who arrived on the McPherson from San Juan will leave for Washington Monday.

Gen. Henry is enthusiastic about Porto Rico, its people and its possibilities.

"It is a wonderful country," he said, "but we will have to go slow in bringing about reforms. Capital invested will bring large returns. More than 50 per cent of the value of the sugar cane is lost in the process of grinding. The children are thirsting for knowledge and the great need is good schools. Gen. Eaton is doing fine work in this respect. There is an English teacher in each of the ten districts and English is taught in the schools of San Juan. Over 15,000 men are at work on public improvements and we are spending $100,000 per month in this way. This is more money than the men received from Spain all their lives.

"The Porto Ricans are anxious for a territorial form of government but the question is how are they going to get maney if the customs dues are wiped out.

"With the exception of a few disgruntled politicians the island is free from all ill will toward the United States.

"Of course there is talk about an uprising but there is really no danger of such a thing happening. The Porto Ricans lived for four hundred years under Spanish rule and never caused much trouble.

"Porto Rico is the place for the capitalist rather than for the poor man. At the present time there are thousands of poor men without employment. When I left there were 15,000 laborers employed on the roads at 30 cents per day, American money, under my direction. The fertility of the land and the warmth of the climate make the demand for labor very small.

ANTI-SWEARING CRUSADE.

Village Trustees of Millstadt, Ky., Will Suppress Profanity.

Belleville, Ky., May 18.—Profanity is to be surpressed by order of the board of village trustees of Millstadt, a small town in this county. A demand has been made upon them for the enforcement of the law against the use of profane and obscene language in public places, and they have promised to instruct the village marshal to arrest all offenders.

The crusade was started by R. M. Stone, the agent of the Mobile and Ohio railroad. He had been annoyed by young men congregating around the station and swearing with great zeal, and he caused to be published a warning that he would prosecute anybody caught cursing or swearing about the station or on the right of way.

This proved so effective that some of the leading itizens considered it would be a good thing to extend the anti-profanity limits all over the city.

Ten Millions In Gold.

New York, May 17.—The United States assay office has shipped to the Philadelphia mint $10,000,000 in gold bars.

GOMEZ'S MANIFESTO.

He Details Steps Leading Up to His Withdrawal.

Havana, May 19.—The expected manifesto of Gen. Gomez was issued last night.

It reviews his part in the negotiations with Governor General Brooke and speaks of his love for Cuba and his sufferings on her behalf in the past. Gen. Gomez begins by saying:

"The hour has now arrived for me to raise my voice in justification of my position and to explain the arduous work I have done since my first visit to Gen. Brooke."

He then calls attention to his protest against the insufficiency of the sum offered by the United States; speaks of the attempted intervention of speculators, his endeavor to obtain an army of 10,000 for Cuba and reviews his conferences with Gen. Brooke in trying to discover some plan of payment that would not exclude the men who never carried arms.

Continuing, Gen. Gomez says:

"General Brooke insisted upon the surrender of arms before the receipt of the money and I so desired that such arms as had already been surrendered and such as should be surrendered hereafter might be delivered to warehouses in the care of Cuban armorers to be paid out of the Cuban treasury. I do not think it a disgrace that the Cuban soldiers should receive, from a government which is able to pay, sums that will relieve their immediate needs. Special certificates will be given to all, redeemable by the Cuban republic so soon as it is established.

"I am convinced that it is compatible with peace to have an army with arms to defend Cuba against her enemies and in the meantime to be preserved as the relics of a glorious struggle.

"In my judgment, whether the arms were disposed of to municipalities or to armorers, it would be all the same under the intervening government. The Cuban commissioners, however, refused to agree with Gen. Brooke and the Americans and declined to fix dates and places where the Cuban soldiery could deliver up arms and receive payment from the American paymasters after identification by their respective chiefs."

After further praise of "General Brooke's consideration" and a declaration of his own desire to correct an error existing in Cuba with respect to the United States, he goes on to say:

"I did not act alone, as seems to be popularly believed, but always consulted with our officers. My advice to you now is to return to your homes with the amounts offered by the intervening government and to practice patience, which will be an additional proof of your heroism. In this way we shall reconstruct most rapidly the homes consecrated by the blood of martyrs, blood poured out in behalf of a purpose now attained and thus begin the cycle of liberty, with the grandest prospects, preceded by the heralds of future prosperity and peace.

"This work is your portion. Let no pretext interfere with the attainment of independent government for which three generations of Cubans have struggled with all sacrifice, and which is now promised by a noble nation, pledged to obtain for us our rights.

"Meanwhile I shall remain where I am generously invited, among the Cubans. I shall work without cessation for our aspirations and in a narrow sphere assigned me if necessary. And if it happens that all logical and just methods shall be exhausted without the desired result, I will go to Washington and there tell of Cuba and her sacred ideals of an independent repumlic, and will arbitrate the destiny of our country, baptized with blood and santified with our love of independence and liberty which we will never cease demanding in tones of subtlest diplomacy, for the sake of a nation that is to be in the near future, always asking that independence and liberty, which we covet in the name of right, civilization, justice and democracy."

The importation of five hundred revolvers was stopped by the customs house authorities, the weapons being taken into military custody. Gen. Ludlow, military governor of Havana, regards the present as an inopportune time to offer weapons of any character for sale indiscriminately.

Enrique Garcia, wholesale hardware merchant, in whose possession 1,500 Mausers, bought of the Spanish, were found a few days ago has been required to surrender them and on the orders of Gen. Ludlow they have been stored in the arsenal, subject to shipment out of the island.

After the distributing of the $3,000,000 to the Cuban troops Gen. Brooke intends to travel over the island and to get personal knowledge of existing conditions, as well as to meet influential Cubans. He will go to the coast towns on the transport Ingalls, which has been placed at his disposal for permanent use in Cuban waters.

CUBANS SATISFIED.

They Have Confidence In McKinley's Administration.

Washington, May 22.—Senor R. D. Albertini, who has been for the past five years associated with Gonzales Quesada in looking after the interests of the Cuban people in Washington, has just returned from Cuba, and his report is diametrically opposite to the sensational stories which have emanated from Havana during the past month. Mr. Albertini said this morning:

"I have ridden on horseback all through the provinces of Santa Clara, Matanzas and Havana, and I find absolutely nothing upon which to base a statement that the Cubans are dissatisfied with the existing order of things; on the contrary, the people of what might be called the rural districts have laid down their arms and have taken up their tools, and are at work on the plantations, endeavoring to recover in every possible way from the disaster of the past few years. There are in the cities of Havana and Matanzas, and in some of the other big towns of the island, a few agitators, who, for their own selfish ends, are retarding progress as much as possible, but the common people of Cuba and the great majority of inhabitants generally, including not only Cubans, but Spaniards, believe that President McKinley is doing everything in his power to establish the independent government which congress promised our people when the first step towards driving Spain from Cuba was taken.

"Just as soon as the question in regard to the distribution of the $3,000,000 is settled, and I believe it will be settled this week, Cuba will settle down to the conditions which exist to-day, and rapid strides will be made towards demonstrating the ability of the people to govern themselves. Already in all of the small villages and towns that I visited, municipal officers have been selected and are engaged in conducting the local affairs of their respective towns. All through the provinces, except in the large cities, the American soldiers have disappeared and the civilian offices are filled by Cubans selected by their country.

"I cannot say too much," concluded Mr. Albertini, "of the enthusiasm which the people of Cuba displayed when the name of Quesada was mentioned. Mr. Quesada is a firm believer in the ability of President McKinley to carry out American pledges, and that belief is shared by all with whom he has come in contact in any manner."

GEN. LEONARD WOOD.

He Returns to Santiago Pleased With What He Saw.

Santiago De Cuba, May 17.—Major General Leonard Wood, military governor of Santiago province, has arrived here after his first trip into the interior of the province. The country traversed he found in a generally prosperous condition. The planters are planting cane, and expect a full crop next year. Stories regarding bandits seem, for the most part, to have been promoted by professional politicians who have an interest in maintaining disturbing conditions.

Everywhere Gen. Wood found the people anxious for greater security, and the annexation idea is undoubtedly growing in spite of all efforts on the part of the agitators to the contrary. Along the whole route he was received with enthusiasm.

THE PROGRAM ARRANGED.

Will All the Cubans Under Arms Accept?

Havana, May 23.—The Cuban arms question is apparently nearing a settlement. The payment and dispersal of half of the armed bands that have been voluntarily or involuntarily quartered in the country will begin, according to the present program next Saturday in this city. Yesterday Gen. Brooke and Gen. Maximo Gomez had what both consider a final interview on the question of surrendering the arms. The two generals with Col. Carlos Cespedes and Major Kennan of Gen. Brooke's staff went over the payment order, which was furnished by the governor general on Saturday but not published. Every word and paragraph was examined and nothing was changed. At the end General Gomez said he was entirely satisfied and felt convinced that the order met all objections which had been raised, not only by himself but also by those outside his councils. The text of the article disposing of the arms is as follows:

The arms and equipments of the Cuban soldiers will be turned over to the civil governors or to the alcades of the municipalities, either at the place of residence of the soldiers or the place of payment, to the United States officers in charge. Said governors and alcades are hereby charged with the proper storage and care of the same until they can be called for storage in Cuban arsenals at Havan and Santiago as already arranged.

Receipts will be given to soldiers for arms turned in and civil governors and alcades will forward to headquarters a report of the number of arms in their charge. Where 500 are stored in one place an ex-Cuban soldier will be employed as an armorer and shall be paid for his services. The name of such person shall be sent to headquarters to be placed on the rolls for the proper and prompt payment for his services.

Other parts of the order deal with necessary details respecting the hiring of officers, the collection of money and the giving of receipts.

Col. Acea, who was at one time a member of the staff of Gen. Maceo, has disbanded his force of 300 men, who had been stationed near Alquisar, province of Pinar Del Rio, the men going quietly to their homes with their arms, resolved neither to accept the money of the United States nor to wait longer in a condition of suspense.

A meeting of the Cuban chiefs in the Occident, or western province has been called to consider the situation and will probably decide to adopt the same course. The staff officers and the generals who composed the late military assembly still say they want the money and will not surrender their arms, but their assertions are not regarded as specially significant.

PILLAGED A SHRINE.

Jewels Valued at $25,000 Stolen and Statue Despoiled.

Santiago de Cuba, May 23.—The startling discovery was made yesterday that the famous shrine of Nuestra Senora Carida, at El Cobre, had been robbed of jewels valued at $25,000, and that the head of the statue had been broken off and removed.

The report caused great excitement in the town, where the shrine is supposed to have miraculous healing powers. It is visited annually by thousands of pilgrims from all parts of Cuba, from Mexico, and even from Europe, who have loaded the image with rich gifts. It is asserted that an American will be arrested on the charge of being the criminal.

Cows Out of Houses.

Havana, May 18.—11 a. m.—Cows, which have usually been kept in stables situated at the lower story of residences, have been ordered, by General Ludlow, through Surgeon Major Davis, into the country, where they can produce healthy milk.

A DYING KICK.

No Fusion Will Be Tolerated by Populists.

Kansas City, Mo., May 18.—An address to the Populists of the country was issued here last night by the national organization committee of the People's party, with the endorsement of the National Press Reform association. These two bodies, whose common object is to keep the Populist party in the middle of the road, avoiding fusion with other parties, has been in session here since Tuesday morning, and the adoption of the address concluded their labors. All was not harmony among these middle of the road leaders, and only after long and heated discussions was an address agreed upon. A hard fight was made to secure the endorsement of Wharton Barker and Ignatius Donnelly for President and Vice President in 1900, but this the committee refused to recommend. Instead, a thorough organization of the middle of the roaders in every section is urged, with the understanding that they shall enter the next national campaign with the present Populist organization, but wherever fusion shall gain the day, whether in county, state or national convention, the middle of the roaders shall bolt and begin an active campaign to carry out their principles.

The alleged fusionist tendencies of Marion Butler, chairman of the Populist national committee, are provided against in a clause which authorizes the national committee to call a convention if they shall be convinced that the national chairman or the national committee are playing into the hands of the fusionists.

THE STRIKE IS SETTLED.

Contractor Conners Makes an Important Concession.

Buffalo, N. Y., May 23.—The grain shovelers' strike was settled at 2:45 this morning, when an agreement signed by Contractor Conners to withdraw all men now employed by him as grain shovelers and to submit the names of his old men to a committee of five composed of two members each from old and new locals 51, with President Keefe, of the Longshoremen's association, as chairman, who shall decide upon the eligibility of such members to join new local 51, was accepted by President Keefe and Rev. Mr. Albertson, representing the striking shovelers. The agreement will be announced to the strikers to-day, but as the committee which conferred with Mr. Conners had full power to act it is believed there will be no further hitch and that the men will resume work to-morrow morning. In the meantime it is expected the freight handlers and others who struck out of sympathy for the scoopers will return to work.

SINGULAR SUIT.

The Wife of a Montana Miner Sues for an Inheritance.

Chicago, May 17.—Mrs. Florence Moscherrosch, the wife of an Anaconda, Mont., miner, has filed in the superior court a bill asking that she be adjudged to be the heir to $400,000 worth of Chicago property left by Henry W. Martin, a wealthy Chicagoan who died intestate in May, 1898, and who, she claims, was her father.

Martin began his Chicago career as a letter carrier, but in 1881 invested his savings in lease holds and real estate and became wealthy. His fortune was left in the custody of Elbert H. Gary, now president of the Federal Steel Co.

Mrs. Moscherrosch alleged that Martin married Florence Annie Conrad, a servant in a Chicago hotel, in 1872, and that a year later she was born to the couple; that she was brought up in secrecy, and the marriage kept secret to deceive Martin's people.

Martin's parents, Mr. and Mrs. David Martin, of Geneva, Wis., who, with ex-Judge Gary, are named as defendants, are alleged to have refused to recognize the complainant as their grand-daughter, but later, on learning of her intended marriage, to have advised her against it, and to have promised, if she would forego it, to provide her with money and a home.

AT PARS EXPOSITION.

Commissioner Peck Arrives From Paris and Reports Progress.

New York, May 20.—Ferdinand W. Peck, commissioner general of the United States to the Paris exposition of 1900, reached New York on the American line steamer St. Louis to-day. He was accompanied by Mrs. Peck and J. H. McGibbons director of exploitation of his staff.

When asked about the results of his trip to Paris, Mr. Peck said:

"During my brief stay in Paris much was accomplished for our American exhibit in 1900. This is the formative period of our task. The plans of all the United States buildings have been approved by the French authorities though many changes were made in them to conform to the requirements of the French government and to meet the limitations of our appropriation. Work upon these buildings will begin immediately. There will be five buildings in the main grounds and two in the Bois de Vincennes, the annex to the exposition, which will be made a most important part of the whole. Our national pavilion will be the only expensive building we will construct. This will be on the bank of the Seine alongside of the structures of about thirty other nations, with Austria on one side and Turkey on the other. Our other buildings will be annexed to the main structures built by the French administration and will be for exhibit purposes only. These will include annexes to the main agricultural building adjoining the American's section, an annex to the manufacture's building in the Quincences, an addition to the Forestry building, also to the merchant marine building in which water transportation models will be exhibited with our weather bureau, etc.

"At Vincennes we will build a structure for American machinery in operation and a building for our life saving service. We will divide with the French Exposition company the cost of the building for railroad exhibits and for automobiles. We secured a site upon which our bicycle manufacturers will erect a beautiful structure.

"The Bois de Vincennes is about six miles from the main grounds and will be very accessible by railroads and by the Seine river connecting with a tramway for one mile, which latter route will be known as the American route, the boats and cars carrying the American flag. I believe a very large proportion of the visitors to the Paris exposition will go to Vincennes, as it will be made prominent and most attractive and the trip, especially the river route, will be delightful."

The commissioner general was asked if any additional exhibit area had been added during his visit. He said:

"We secured over 60,000 square feet at Vincennes, far beyond our expectations. We also added to our agricultural space and twenty per cent to our wall area for fine arts, besides obtaining the privilege of exhibiting sculpture throughout all of our sections. By the courtesy of Germany and Switzerland, we also added considerable to our mining section."

FRANCHISES ARE PROFITABLE.

Therefore They Should Be Subject to Taxation.

Albany, N. Y., May 22.—Governor Roosevelt's message to the state legislature to be read in extraordinary session this evening gives his views on improvements to the Ford franchise-taxation bill and suggests lines of improvement. Concerning the equity of the proposal to tax corporations, the governor will say:

"At present the farmers, the market gardeners, and the mechanics and tradesmen having small holdings are paying an improper and excessive portion of the general taxes while at the same time many of the efforts to remedy this state of affairs, notably in the direction of taxing securities, are not only unwise, but inefficient, and often serve merely to put a premium upon dishonesty.

"There is evident injustice in the light taxation of corporations. I have not the slightest sympathy with the outcry against corporations as such, or against prosperous men of business. To drive out of a community the men of means and the men who take the lead in business enterprises would probably entail, as one of its first results, the starvation of a considerable portion of the remainder of the population.

"But, while I freely admit all this, it yet remains true that a corporation which derives its power from the state should pay to the state a just percentage of its earnings as return for the privileges it enjoys. This should be especially true for the franchises bestowed upon gas companies, street railroads and the like."

PEFFER A REPUBLICAN.

Great Kansas Populist Returns to His First Love.

Topeka, Kan., May 18.—Ex-United States Senator Peffer, one of the founders of the Populist party, and who was for years considered as chief exponent of Populism, has returned to the Republican party. Apparent settlement of many of the questions which were the cause of the organization of the old alliance contributed to the change in the political attitude of Senator Peffer.

Mr. Peffer said to-day:

I have always been a Republican except on one main question—the money question. That seems to have settled itself apparently now. The Populist party has been eliminated nationally by the Democrats, so those of us who don't want to flop by ourselves will have to vote our convistions as best we can. The old Simon pure alliance man who left the Republican party never was headed for the Democracy, and he is not now.

AT LAS VEGAS.

First Reunion of the Rough Riders Will Be Held.

Las Vegas, N. M., May 18.—Official notice has been received here from Lieut. J. D. Carter, of Prsecott, Ariz., secretary of the Rough Riders, to the effect that the first annual reunion will be held in Las Vegas, June 24. Governor Roosevelt and staff will be present. Free entertainment will be given all rough riders.

THREE SONS.

Triplets Are Named Dewey, Sampson and Schley.

Norfolk, Va., May 18.—Mrs. John O'Keefe, wife of a well-known sign artist of this city, has presented her husband with three sons. To-day the father named them Dewey, Sampson and Schley, in honor of the three naval heroes of the late war. The mother and three young admirals are progressing nicely.

FOREIGN NEWS.

CITY OF PARIS AGROUND.

The Great American Liner Has Bad Luck.

Falmouth, Eng., May 22.—The American line steamer Paris, Captain Watkins, from Southampton and Cherbourg for New York, struck on an outlying ridge of the Manacles early yesterday morning at a point half a mile from where the wrecked Atlantic transport liner Mohegan lies and five miles from Falmouth. The Paris, which sailed from Southampton Saturday, called at Cherbourg in the evening and picked up fifty passengers. Soon after 1 o'clock Sunday morning at high tide in a dense fog, she ran ashore. From the first there was no danger. Life boats and tugs were soon literally swarming around the vessel to render assistance. A majority of the passengers, who numbered 380, were brought to Falmouth, where they obtained lodgings for the night.

Captain Watkins reported that his ship was lying comfortably in smooth water and that there was no occasion for any alarmist reports. He reported the passengers and crew all well.

Captain Watkins stood on the bridge giving orders, and his perfect self-possession and calmness of demeanor had a reassuring effect on the passengers.

It was in accordance with instructions of the captain that the women and children were the first to be taken off the ship. Such perfect order was maintained that a passenger described the scene as simply a slow procession of women and children walking in single file to the boats.

VIEWS OF BEAUTIFUL PARIS

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"Lovers," Salon of the Champs Elysees.
Gallery of Apollo, Louvre Museum, looking South.
Gallery of Apollo, Louvre Museum, looking North.
The Salon Carre of the Louvre.
Room of the Seasons, Louvre Museum.
Another View of the Room of the Seasons.
The New French Gallery, Louvre Museum.
Gallery of the River God Tiber, Louvre Museum.
Egyptian Gallery, Louvre Museum.
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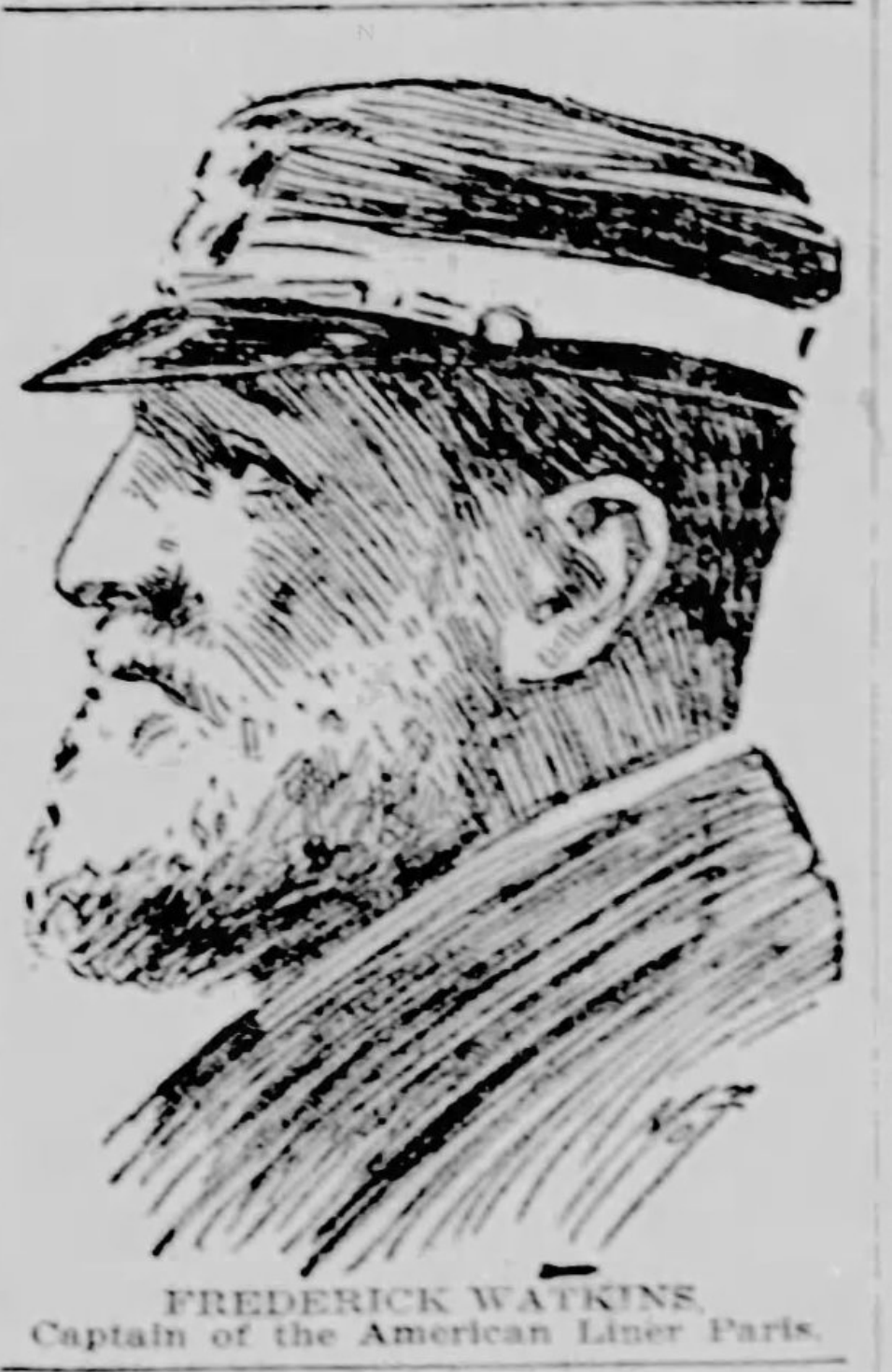
THE BLADE PORTFOLIO DEPARTMENT, TOLEDO, O.

Falmouth, Eng., May 23.—The most of the passengers of the American line steamer Paris, which ran on the rocks off Lowlands Point, near Coversack, early on Sunday morning, while on her way to New York from Southampton, left here on two special trains this morning. Some of them will go on board the North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm Der Grosse, which is scheduled to touch at Southampton to-day, but the majority of them will take passage on board the American line steamer St. Paul, which is to sail for New York from Southampton on Saturday next.

The travelers were intensely grateful to the Cornish folk for the unstinted hospitality of the latter, and as the trains moved out of the station the passengers lustily cheered those who had assembled on the platform to wish them Godspeed.



FREDERICK WATKINS,
Captain of the American Liner Paris.

The weather continues favorable to the stranded ship. A light wind is blowing, and there is no serious amount of wash. Soundings which have been taken show the Paris to be resting more favorably, owing to the fact that she has been considerably lightened. She is not straining at all, and there is a perceptible movement of the ship as the swells roll beneath her, showing there is a clear passage free from the rocks. Should the steamer show signs of sinking when taken in tow, it is proposed to run her on a flat, sandy beach adjoining the place where she stranded.

A high official of the American line says the prospects of saving the Paris are more hopeful than ever, and there is little doubt that she will be successfully towed off. Powerful pumps, belonging to the Liverpool Salvage association are expected to arrive at the scene of the wreck this evening, and the divers believe the additional pumps will clear the first four holds. The fifth is so badly pierced that no amount of pumping will clean it. The remaining six holds are secure.

Falmouth, Eng., May 23.—It is expected that the steamer, now being evenly balanced, will come off the rocks without sustaining further damage.

The officers of the Paris still refuse to furnish any explanation of her getting out of her course. An official of the board of trade boarded her for the purpose of obtaining some information on the subject, but her officers refused to answer any questions on the ground that the British board of trade has no jurisdiction in the matter and that the inquiry into the disaster must take place in the United States, as the Paris is under the American flag.

WAR ON CONSUMPTION.

International Conference of Scientists at Berlin.

Berlin, May 23.—The international conference to devise measures for fighting tuberculosis, which was called by the government last fall, held its first sessions here td-oay. Chancellor Hohenlohe presiding. A large number of scientists and medical men of note are in attendance, among them Dr. Von Schweinitz, the accredited delegate from the United States. The sessions will continue four days during which time all phases of the dread disease will be exhaustively discussed. Five divisions have been agreed upon for purposes of discussion: First, propagation; second, etiology; third, prophylaxis; fourth, therpeutics, and fifth, sanatoria.

OHANNESBURG ARRESTS.

Parties Are Unknown and Irresponsible.

London, May 17.—The consul of the Transvaal here has received the following telegram from his government, dated Pretoria, May 16:

"Richard Nicholls, describing himself as a colonel; George Patterson, a captain; Edward J. Tromlett, Charles Ellis and John A. Mitchell, lieutenants, and Fries and Hooper, were arrested yesterday morning on the sworn declaration of three Englishmen, on the charge of high treason in connection with the alleged object of the enrollment of troops to create a revolution, seize Johannesburg fort and hold possession of the town until the British troops from Natal could come to their assistance.

"One of the prisoners alleges that he was acting under instructions from the British war department."

Pretoria, Transvaal Republic, May 17.—The seven alleged revolutionists, who presented the appearance of ordinary loafers, were arraigned in court to-day, charged with the capital offense of high treason. They were remanded for a fortnight.

Sworn affidavits allege that 2,000 men have been enrolled for military service, and that it was intended to arm them in Natal, to return them to the Rand, and, at a given signal, to seize and hold the fort of Johannesburg for 24 hours, pending the arrival of the British troops.

KRUGER AND MILNER.

They Will Have a Little Peace Conference Themselves.

London, May 18.—The secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, announced in the house of commons to-day that a meeting between Sir Alfred Milner, the governor of Cape Colony and high commissioner of South Africa, and President Kruger, had been arranged to take place on May 30 at Bloomfontein, capital of the Orange Free State, at the invitation of the president of the Orange Free State, M. T. Steyn. He added:

"Sir Alfred Milner, with my approval, accepted the invitation with the earnest hope of arriving at a satisfactory settlement of the situation which the British government could accept and recommend to the Uitlanders as a reasonable concession of their just demands.

"President Kruger has also accepted, but he added that the terms of Sir Alfred Milner's acceptance go further than his intention, but that he will gladly discuss every proposal conducing to a good understanding between the Transvaal and Great Britain, provided the independence of the Transvaal is not impugned."

NO IMPORTANCE

Attached to the Arrests Made In the Transvaal.

London, May 19.—In the house of commons to-day, the secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Chamberlain, gave the names and the identity of the men arrested at Johannesburg. All of them, excepting Tremelett and Fries, were former non-commissioned officers in the British army.

He added that President Kruger had informed the British agent at Pretoria that there was no proof that the prisoners were British officers, and that in any case the incident would not be allowed to disturb the friendly relations existing. (Cheers.)

CHINA WILL FIGHT.

Determined to Resist Further Encroachment.

Victoria, B. C., May 17.—According to news received by the Empress of India, China will resist further aggression by the powers. That China intends to oppose the advance of Germany in the north is shown by the fact that recently orders were sent to the Mandarins and taotaos of all districts and provinces ordering them to concentrate what fighting men they could, and prepare for war. The arsenals have been ordered to push forward the manufacture of arms and ammunition with all haste. A late edict places Viceroy Liu in charge of the people. The Chinese navy, also, according to late reports, is getting ready for an emergency.

Trouble has occurred recently in Shan Tung and German missionaries have been ill-treated. Germany is sending expeditions to punish the natives, burning villages and gradually pushing her way inward until very shortly she will have possession of the whole province.

The Kobe Herald says that the German plan is to establish a German kingdom, with Prince Henry as ruler, as previously stated in Peking dispatches.

CAPT. A. T. MAHAN.

Demonstration Being Planned for Him In London.

London, May 20.—The Navy League is organizing a great demonstration in honor of Capt. A. T. Mahan, the naval representative of the United States at The Hague peace conference, as a recognition of his services rendered to naval men. A committee has been formed, headed by Admiral Lord Charles Beresford and admiral of the fleet, the Earl of Clanwilliam, to arrange the details. A banquet will be given to Capt. Mahan, and the committee expects to have the highest and most representative British society to meet him. It is hoped Capt. Mahan will be able to come over here during a break in the proceedings at The Hague.

Sir Charles Howard Vincent, Conservative member of parliament for the central division of Sheffield and colonel of the Queen's Westminster volunteers, struck a popular note in inviting a deputation from the Seventh New York regiment to visit England. He wrote to Col. Daniel Appleton recently, asking him to send a delegation, if possible, to march with the Westminster volunteers in Hyde Park when the Prince of Wales will review all the London volunteers on July 3. The Westminsters are very enthusiastic about the idea, and it is evident that they will be greatly disappointed if the New Yorkers are unable to accept the invitation to the review and arrange for a shooting match. The Westminster volunteers regiment is one of the strongest and finest volunteer corps in Great Britain.

POSSIBLY TRUE.

Letter Written by Prof. Andree Addressed to Goetsberg.

Leith, Scotland, May 18.—The Norwegian ship Viking, which arrived here yesterday from Soydisfjord, brought a report of a letter written by Professor Andree, which was found in a bottle, early in April, near Ritotang, on the northeast coast of Iceland, by a farmer named Johann Magnusson. The letter was then in a bottle, was addressed to the Polar Expedition at Goetsberg and bore Andree's own stamp, with the request that it be placed in the nearest postoffice.

Magnusson, it is added, gave the letter to a merchant, Sveinn Einaison, at Thistilfjord, who mailed it and it is expected to arrive at its destination in the course of a few days. At the same time the Viking brought a letter to a prominent Icelander, now in London, advising him of the facts and requesting him to telegraph to the King of Sweden and to the Polar Expedition at Goetsberg, which was done.

Sharp Competition.

London, May 20.—Tasmania is stimulating British trade in axes and saws, the trade in these implements having lately been monopolized by Americans. It is now the intention to carry on international contests between teams of axemen and sawyers using British and American tools, with the object of proving which country manufactures the better implements.

Must Wait On Us.

Madrid, May 19.—The Epoca, conservative to-day quotes the minister of foreign affairs, the Marquis Pidal, as making the following statement:

"The negotiations for the release of the Spanish prisoners in the Philippine islands having failed, the pacification of the Philippines must now be awaited before fresh steps can be taken."

Cholera Follows Plague.

London, May 19.—It is announced in a special despatch from Allahabad capital of northwest provinces, that a serious epidemic of cholera has followed in the wake of the plague. At Kurracheo, the principal seaport town of Sinde, there were 64 deaths yesterday from cholera.

Must Be Inspected.

Wellington, N. Z., May 18.—The agricultural department of this colony has made arrangements to the effect that all meat exported will be inspected and stamped by veterinary surgeons in the employ of the department.

WASHINGTON.

GUNBOAT WILMINGTON.

Ascended Two Thousand One Hundred Miles Up the Amazon.

Washington, May 17.—The Navy department has just received from Commander Todd, of the Wilmington, an interesting account of the remarkable voyage of an exploration up the Amazon River made by that vessel in April last. The Wilmington was instructed by the Navy department to push on up the great river and ascertain how far it was navigable. Captain Todd reports that he ascended to Yuquitos, in Peru, which is about 2,100 miles up the river. This voyage was made, as he says, against an adverse current averaging three knots for the entire distance.

Manaos, at the junction of the Rio Negro, with the Amazon, has heretofore been regarded as the head of navigation for steam vessels, and from that fact it has grown to be a prosperous city of 40,000 inhabitants. Consequently the intention of Captain Todd to ascend the river above that point caused consternation, and, in the end, as revealed by subsequent reports, led to some adverse demonstrations against the American consul and against the native pilots who assisted the Wilmington's commander to make the voyage.

Captain Todd succeeded, notwithstanding these obstacles, in ascending the Amazon for 1,000 miles above Manoas, and had it not been for lack of fuel he could have steamed about 300 miles further, he believes. As it was, the Wilmington, which entered the Amazon from the Atlantic Ocean, was within about 400 miles of the Pacific, and well into Peru before she turned back down the river.

The possibilities of the successful navigation of the vast and hitherto unknown interior of South America revealed by Captain Todd's voyage will, it is believed, be of the greatest commercial importance. Captain Todd shows that the Amazon, like the Mississippi, is so changeable in its channels as not to permit of successful charting, so that expert pilots will always be required.

IMPORTANT VOLUME

Issued by the Department of Agriculture.

Washington, May 20.—The secretary of agriculture has just issued the Year Book of the Department of Agriculture. It is handsomely bound in blue cloth, contains nearly 800 pages, and is fully and profusely illustrated. The frontispiece is a splendid engraving of the late Jeremiah M. Rusk, of Wisconsin, who was secretary of agriculture, 1889-1893.

The present year book does not differ materially in form from its predecessors, with the exception of the year book for 1897, to which a special feature had been added by the direction of the secretary, consisting of articles from each chief of bureau, division and office outside of those which are purely administrative, presenting in plain terms the relation of the work of his bureau, division or office to the farmer. This addition made the year book of 1897 consist of four distinct parts, instead of three, as usual. While the form had been changed, the spirit of this special feature has by no means been neglected in the present volume. No attempt was made to secure an article for this book from every chief relating to the general work of his division to the farmer, as was done last year—a course which would have inevitably resulted in more or less repetition; but the chiefs understood that it was the wish of the secretary that the practical service rendered to the farmer by the bureau, division or office contributing the article should be made apparent. A perusal of the articles composing the present volume indicate that in this respect the secretary's injunction has not been overlooked. It has not, however, been found necessary to segregate such papers; hence the present year book conforms to the plan originally adopted, and consists of three parts: (1) The report of the secretary to the President for 1898; (2) miscellaneous papers, prepared with exceptions by chiefs of bureaus, and (3) a summary of useful information, published in the form of an appendix.

In addition to the usual statistical matter, including the crop statistics and prices of farm products and the imports and exports of agricultural products and transportation rates, and in view of the natural eagerness of the people for information regarding the new dependencies, figures are given showing the foreign trade of Cuba and of the Philippines. Similar figures are not given for Porto Rico and Hawaii, owing to the fact that in the main body of the book are to be found special articles upon these islands.

FRAUD ON NEGROES.

Sharpers Are Working Ex-Slaves for Money.

Washington, May 17.—Delivered with almost every mail at the pension office are letters from negroes throughout the country making inquiries as to how soon the commissioner will begin the payment of pensions to former slaves. In nearly every instance the writer says that he has paid some agent, lawyer, collector, preacher, club, society, association, or individual, who claimed that the pension would be immediately forthcoming, and they are beginning to fear that they are not going to get the pension. Such a supposition is correct up to the present time, and it will perhaps be a long, long time before the bill providing pensions for former slaves, as introduced by Senator Mason, of Illinois, becomes a law. Nevertheless, the fact of its being introduced in the senate gave new life to the various schemes concocted and successfully worked by sharks to rob the more ignorant and deluded negroes.

Senator Mason's bill provided that all persons that may have been held as slaves and who have reached the age of 70 years are to receive the sum of $500 and the sum of $15 per month during their natural lives; between the ages of 60 and 70, $300 and $12 per month; less than 60 years and of the age of 50 or over, $100 and $12 per month; less than 50, to be paid $4 per month until 50 years old, when they would be entitled to receive $8 per month. The bill also provides that relations or others who may be charged with the support of aged and infirm persons released from involuntary servitude shall be entitled to and receive the monthly pension awarded.

There is no likelihood that the bill will ever become a law, but this fact does not retard the sharps of both races raking in good money on promise to secure its passage.

OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

Official Report for the Month of April.

Washington, D. C., May 17.—The official report of the Treasury bureau of statistics shows exports of merchandise for April to have been $88,377,194; imports, $65,231,536; excess over imports, $23,145,658. Exports for the first ten months of the fiscal year, $1,036,363,504; imports, $565,259,435; excess of exports over imports, $471,044,069. Imports and exports for April for three years compare as follows:

	1897.	1898.	1899.
Imports	101,322,406	55,946,410	65,231,536
Exports	77,648,786	99,314,816	88,377,194

These figures show a recent falling off in exports and increase in imports. For the ten months period the record shows an increase of $54,059,663 in imports and a decrease of $11,143,332 in exports. The total volume of imports and exports for ten months is $1,601,622,939, which indicates a total for the whole fiscal year of $1,925,000,000, a figure somewhat less than last year.

Dewey Home Committee.

Washington, May 18.—The National Dewey Home committee at a meeting in Chairman Vanderclip's office, decided to send letters to all leading newspapers, National banks and postmasters, asking them to co-operate with the committee by receiving contributions from the public and forwarding the same to the treasurer at Washington.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

WILL COST $125,000,000.

President of Nicaragua Canal Commission Talks.

Washington, May 19.—Admiral John Walker, the president of the Nicaraguan canal commission, called at the State department to-day and had a long talk with Secretary Hay respecting the work of the commission and the course to be pursued by the new Isthmian canal commission, which is to be appointed to carry forward the work of the present Nicaraguan canal commission. Admiral Walker was able to announce the completion of the work of the present commission and promised to have the final report ready for submission to the President by next Monday. He intimated that the estimate of cost of the projected canal was $125,000,000, the mean between the estimates of the individual members.

As soon as he receives the report of the present commission, the President will announce the names of the new commissioners who are to be appointed under the act of the last Congress to canvass all the isthmian routes suitable for canals. He has already practically selected the personnel, and it may be stated positively that the nucleus of the new Isthmian commission will be formed by Admiral Walker, Col. Haines and Prof. Haupt, the three members of the expiring Nicaraguan canal commission. Several members will be added, mainly engineers of high technical acquirements, and among them will be Major Simonds, of the United States engineer corps.

NEW CURRENCY BILL.

Republican Caucus Committee Has Decided Upon One.

Washington, May 22.—It is understood that the house Republican caucus committee appointed to frame a scheme of currency reform has agreed upon a measure along the following lines:

The redemption of all obligations of the government in gold on demand.

Greenbacks, when only redeemed for gold to be re-issued only for gold.

Permitting national banks to issue notes to the par value of their government bonds deposited in the treasury instead of 90 per cent as at present.

Permitting the minimum capital of national banks to be $25,000 instead of $50,000 as at present.

This plan is much less comprehensive than ardent advocates of general currency revision have urged, but was adopted because harmonious agreement on it was possible which was not the case when more radical measures were suggested.

WILL REASSEMBLE.

Joint High Commission Between Canada and the United States.

Washington, May 17.—As the result of a conference held at the foreign office in London, between Lord Salisbury, Sir Julian Pauncefote and Ambassador Choate, the latter acting under direct instructions from Secretary Hay, it can now be predicted that the high joint commission to adjust issues between the United States and Canada will be reassembled during the coming summer or early fall. This outcome is not yet positively assured, but Mr. Choate's report of the exchanges at the foreign office certainly convey great encouragement to the officials here, and warrant the expectation that negotiations may be again taken up with some prospect of reaching an agreement between the two branches of the commission.

SHAFTER AND ALASKA.

That Department Turned Over to His Control.

Washington, May 20.—The War department has turned over to General Shafter the complete direction of all military affairs in Alaska. The only general instruction sent to him has been to relieve the soldiers who have been stationed in Alaska by fresh troops, it being deemed unwise to attempt to retain men in that climate for more than one year at a time. Therefore two companies of the Fourteenth Infantry, now divided up among Dyea, Skaguay and Wrangell Island, are ordered to be withdrawn and sent to the Philippines. The same order is given to a detachment of the Third Artillery and the Eighteenth Infantry, now stationed at St. Michaels, near the mouth of the Yukon.

THAT SWORD.

It Will Be Presented to Dewey by McKinley.

Washington, May 18.—A notable feature of Admiral Dewey's arrival in Washington will be the presentation to him by the President of the superb jeweled sword made by authority of Congress as a testimonial from the government. The sword was completed some time ago, but owing to its delicacy and great value it was deemed best not to send it to the admiral. It is now in a safe deposit vault awaiting his coming.

The presentation to the officers and men of the admiral's flagship of the handsome medals authorized by Congress will occur probably at the same time.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

Will Soon Be En Route From Manila Home.

Washington, May 18.—War department officials expect that within two months the Pacific transport fleet will be on its way home from Manila with the last of the volunteer regiments. The entire Pacific fleet is now being overhauled and provisioned for the voyage to Manila and return. There will be no delay in the sailing of the ships. Of the fleet of transports in the Pacific the Sherman, Grant and Sheridan are under orders for Manila, and will carry regular toops to take the places of the volunteers.

FOR HOMESTEADERS.

Surveys of Public Lands Being Rapidly Pushed.

Washington, May 18.—In all the public land states, comprising much of the territory west of the Missouri, where unapproved surveys have been made, examiners from the general land office are now at work to report on these surveys. The force has been doubled over that engaged in the work last season in order to expedite the examinations, secure an earlier approval of the surveys, and allow settlers to make earlier filings in the various land offices.

HONOLULU HARBOR.

Complete Survey of It Made by Major Langfitt.

Washington, May 18.—Acting under orders from the War department Major William C. Langfitt, corps of engineers, has made a complete survey of Honolulu harbor and prepared a map of harbor lines similar to those of the United States. If the report of Major Langfitt should be approved by the secretary of war the city's wharf line will come under the jurisdiction of the War department.

Sentence Commuted.

Washington, May 20.—Charles Reiffel, a civilian employed in the quartermaster's department in the department of Santiago, was convicted of murder by court-martial and sentenced to death. The President has commuted the sentence to life imprisonment at Leavenworth, Kan.

SPOILS OF WAR.

Who They Belong To—How Trophies Are Procurable.

Washington, May 23.—The war department is in possession of about 140 pieces of artillery captured or surrendered as a result of the war with Spain. Many applications have been received at the department for the loan or gift of these guns and a few of them have been granted. The act of congress under which the distributoin is made sanctions such loans or gifts only to G. A. R. posts, soldiers, memorial associations and municipalities.

The department is not yet settled in the acceptance of General Otis' decision that the Spanish government is entitled to all of the cannon in the Philippines outside of those brought in by the American army. The paragraph in the peace treaty relating to the ownership of this artillery admits of a double construction, but the weight of opinion in the department is that the United States is at least entitled to the possession of the guns captured and surrendered, before the signing of the peace protocol. This would include the batteries at Cavite, Corregidor island, at the mouth of Manila bay and probably those in the fortifications of Manila, itself.

GREAT PEACE JUBILEE.

Washington Celebrates With Imposing Ceremonies.

Washington, May 23.—Washington's peace jubilee was inaugurated at sunrise to-day by a national salute of 13 guns from the Dolphin, anchored off the navy yard, and by the chime of bells and sound of steam whistles all over the city. The day has been declared a half holiday in the departments, and the employes of nearly all the bureaus were released at noon, the hour being marked by a salute of 45 guns. The first day's festivities are to be marked by a parade comprising all the regular army and naval organizations stationed in and around Washington, together with the District of Columbia volunteers, the Delaware National guard, the Chinese naval reserve of Philadelphia, the veterans of the Grand Army and the Fourth and Ninth United States volunteer regiments (immunes.)

The day, which opened bright and promising, became heavily overcast at noon, and the guns had scarcely finished the national salute before there was a downpour of rain that plastered the bunting decorations flat against the house fronts, and the crowds which had just began to gather on the streets hurriedly sought shelter.

GIGANTIC FAILURE.

Proposed General Combination of Iron Interests Falls Through.

New York, May 23.—Leading men in the steel and iron trade said to-day that the incorporation of the new Carnegie iron and steel combination, under the laws of Pennsylvania, means the failure of the contemplated big iron and steel trust, which was to include the Federal Steel company, with a joint capacity of nearly one billion.

This opinion was considered as corroborated by the abandonment by the Carnegie company (headed by Mr. Frick) of its New Jersey charter recently filed, and the fact that many of the sub-companies of the proposed consolidated company filed notice at Albany of their intention to do business in this state. The fees, etc., incidental to the taking out of a charter in Pennsylvania, which was to have been paid by Mr. Frick's company, amounted to nearly $1,000,000.

A member of one of the constituent or expected companies, speaking to-day of the failure of the proposed gigantic iron and steel combination, said that, notwithstanding its failure, the contracts made by the various companies and sub-companies with the several tin plate companies will remain operative. This is regarded as an important result, obtained by the attempt to control the entire iron and steel product of the couary from the ore in the mine to the finished product.

THE DEWEY ISLANDS.

Proposition to Change the Name of the Philippines.

Boston, May 23.—The leading editorial in the Boston Post of yesterday is headed "The Dewey Islands," and contains a proposition to change the name of the Philippines to that of the great admiral. In its issue of to-day the Post says that the proposition has been most favorably commented upon by a number of prominent men, and it will further urge the adoption of the plan. The editorial fully explains the reasons for the proposition, and is as follows:

"The American people want to make the national tribute to Admiral Dewey something out of the usual course—something that shall be as conspicuous in history as his great deed in Manila bay. If we are to retain the Philippines let us, then, get some good out of it by renaming them the 'Dewey islands'—the 'Dewey archipelago.'"

A DYING HERO.

Showed Great Bravery at Battle of San Juan Hill.

New York, May 22.—Captain Malcolm A. Rafferty, Co. F, 71st New York volunteers, who distinguished himself by his bravery at the battle of San Juan is reported to be dying at Trinidad, W. I.

Captain Rafferty was born in England 34 years ago. He was educated at Rugby, and served in the Buckingshire Yeomanry. He enlisted in Australia, and also served in the infantry in Canada. He joined the 71st regiment six years ago, and steadily advanced, and three years later reached the grade of first lieutenant.

Captain Rafferty is more than six feet tall, and in health was splendidly proportioned, and an adept at all out-door sports or any trial that tested the muscles and endurance. After the return of his regiment from Cuba, Captain Rafferty was taken sick with fever, and in the hope of benefitting his health, he was taken to Trinidad.

NO MORE SIBERIA.

Another Worthy Object In the Mind of the Czar.

St. Petersburg, May 19.—The czar presided yesterday at a meeting of the council called to discuss the question of abolishing transportation to Siberia, on the ground that it had become prejudicial to the interests of the country, and was a serious obstacle to the progress of Siberia. As an outcome of the deliberations, the czar ordered a commission, to be presided over by the minister of justice, Privy Councillor N. V. Muravieff, to meet for the purpose of considering the question of substituting another penalty for transportation to the Siberian mines.

Brethren In Christ.

Lancaster, Pa., May 20.—The general conference of the Brethren in Christ, which convened in annual session at Mastersonville, this county, Wednesday, adjourned yesterday. About 800 members, including fifty ministers, were present, Canada and the Western states being largely represented. The following officers were elected: Moderator, Bishop Henry Davidson, Dayton, O.; assistant moderators, Bishop Hoover, of Ohio, and Bishop Samuel Zuug, of Kansas; secretary, Levy Herr, Dayton, O.; reading clerk, Rev. G. Detwiler, of Sherston, Ont.

DEWEY'S COMING.

He Leaesv Manila On Flagship Olympia.

Manila, May 20.—The cruiser Olympia, with Admiral Dewey on board, left here on her homeward journey to the United States at 4 o'clock this afternoon. As she steamed away, the Oregon, Baltimore and Concord fired an admiral's salute. At the first shot the band on the flagship's after-deck played a lively air, and her white-clad sailors crowded the decks and gave a tremendous cheer.

As the Olympia passed the Oregon the crew of that battleship gave nine cheers for the Olympians, who responded by throwing their caps so high that dozens of them were left bobbing in the wake of the cruiser. Then followed the noisiest half hour known in this harbor since the battle which linked its name with that of Dewey.

Hong Kong, May 23.—7:35 p. m.—The United States Cruiser Olympia, with Admiral Dewey on board, has arrived here from Manila. She was saluted by the ships of all nationalities.

Admiral Dewey, Captain Lamberton, Lieutenant Brumby, and United States Consul Wildman were received by a guard of honor of the Royal Welsh Fusileers when they landed to visit the governor of Hong Kong, Sir Henry A. Blake; Major General Gascoigne, in command of the troops, and Commodore Powell, commanding the naval forces. The visit was afterwards returned by the officials mentioned.

Admiral Dewey is in bad health, being to ill to attend the queen's birthday dinner.

The Olympia is going to dock here and will remain ten days at this port.

THE RIENA MERCEDES.

Late Spanish Cruiser Has Arrived at Hampton Roads.

Newport News, Va., May 22.—The Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes arrived in Hampton Roads yesterday at 2:30 o'clock in tow of the Merritt Wrecking company's tug I. J. Merritt and Rescue, and accompanied by the steamer T. Morgan. She is now at anchor nearly two miles off Old Point Comfort where she will be held in quarantine for five days. Large crowds from Newport News, Norfolk and Hampton went to Old Point yesterday afternoon to see the cruiser and hundreds went out to the vessel in launches. The Mercedes left Santiago a week ago yesterday. When she is released from quarantine she will go to Portsmouth navy yards for repairs.

Friday the Mercedes will come up to the Norfolk navy yard. Arrangements have already been made here to give a rousing maritime demonstration in her honor. When she came into the Roads she had flying from her stern two flags, one representing the country to which she now belongs and the other representing the company which saved her from the briny deep. On her bow there appears the only thing to indicate that she ever sailed under any other flag than that which floated over her captors. She carried a Spanish escutcheon.

BATTLESHIP OHIO.

Its Construction Has Been Fairly Commenced.

San Francisco, May 20.—The construction of the battleship Ohio has been fairly started, the first rivet having been driven yesterday at the Union Iron works. The performance was attended with considerable ceremony, the entire government force being present.

Captain L. J. Allen, U. S. A., and Naval Constructor Elliott Snow drove the first rivet, while equipment officer, Lieut. E. L. Mayo, handled the chinching iron. George W. Dickie, manager of the Union Iron Works held the snapping tool and James Dickie, superintendent of the yard, was heater boy. Superintendent John L. Scott, of the works, supervised the performance.

WELL DESERVED.

McKinley Sends Congratulations to Lawton and Men.

Hot Springs, Va., May 18.—The dispatch of General Otis concerning the capture of San Isidro by General Lawton and his forcing of the scattered insurgent ranks into the mountains was forwarded here by the war department. The news it bore was so pleasing to Mr. McKinley that he immediately sent his congratulations to General Lawton, as follows:

To Otis, Manila: Convey to General Lawton and the gallant men of his command my congratulations upon the successful operations during the past month and the capture this morning of San Isidro. WM. M'KINLEY.

GERMAN-AMERICAN MEETING.

Resolutions Condemn Measures Creating Any Hostile Spirit.

Rochester, N. Y., May 17.—A meeting of delegates of the various German societies of the city, representing over 4,000 German-Americans, was held last night in Maennerchor hall. Addresses were made by some of the most influential German citizens of Rochester, including Health Commissioner Frank Fritzsche and Herman Paeeflin, editor of a German paper.

Resolutions were adopted protesting against the measures lately taken by many tending to antagonize and create a hostile spirit between the United States and Germany.

WANTED TO FLATTEN IT.

Boy's Excuse for Putting a Spike On a Rail.

Tamaqua, Pa., May 18.—Albert Ohl, a lad 17 years of age, living near this place, was arrested and held without bail charged with putting the spike on the rail which caused an accident on the Philadelphia and Reading railroad at Zehners, whereby one man was killed and several were injured. Ohl's excuse for placing the spike on the rail was that he wanted to flatten it.

Fierce Fire.

Chicago, May 18.—Almost half a million dollars' worth of property was destroyed last night by a fierce fire in the lumber district.

The flames were confined to the block bounded by Loomis and Leflin streets and 21st place and 22d street. Four large lumber firms suffered by the fire and the combined loss will probably amount to over $400,000. The firms damaged are: S. T. Gunderson and Son, $25,000; John Gauger and Son, $50,000; Rathbone Hair and Bridgewater company, $120,000; Pilsen Lumber company, $20,000.

The 31st Michigan.

Savannah, Ga., May 17.—The 31st Michigan, Col. Cornelius Gardner, was mustered out here to-day. The Michigan men have made a fine impression here, and the officers were presented with a loving cup by members of the First Georgia, with whom they were brigaded one year ago.

The 31st was the last regiment here, and Camp Onward is a thing of the past.

Bound for Manila.

New York, May 17.—The United States refrigerating storeship Glacier passed out quarantine to-day, bound for Manila, with stores and ammunition for Admiral Dewey's fleet.

I CURE FITS

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

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For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Female Irregularities, Sick Headache, Biliousness, Constipation, Piles and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. 25 cts. a box. At Druggists' or by mail. "Book of Advice" free by mail. RADWAY & CO., P. O. Box 365, NEW YORK.

WON'T UNITE AT PRESENT.

Northern and Southern Presbyterians Still Apart.

Minneapolis, Minn., May 23.—Much surprise was manifested to-day when the general assembly of the Presbyterian church, without a dissenting vote, accepted the report of the committee on bills and overtures in favor of making no attempt this year at union with the church south. More than sixty overtures have been received from the Presbyteries requesting that some action in the direction of union be taken. It appears that the church north has decided to hold back until the church South gives some signs of reciprocating the reunion sentiment which is so strong in the north.

The composition of the judicial commissions to try the Warszawiak, Bachus and Lane cases was announced this morning. Judge Robert N. Willson of Philadelphia, is made chairman of the first; Dr. David G. Wylie, of New York, of the second; and Dr. Frank W. Sneed, of St. Louis, of the third. Warszawiak and his counsel, the Rev. James G. Patterson, of New York, are on the ground and confidently expect to be granted a new trial before the session of the Fifth avenue church. S. B. Brownell will oppose them. All the commissions are made of 16 members.

Dr. Robert F. Coyle, of Oakland, Cal., presented the report of the committee on Home Missions. It highly approved of the board's work of its new president, Rev. D. Stewart Dodge, recommended the re-election of members whose terms expire and proposed some changes in administration. Rev. Charles T. Thompson, corresponding secretary of the board of Home Missions and Dr. Dodge addressed the assembly.

On overtures relating to freedom of worship at the Annapolis academy, the committee reported favorably and the report was adopted.

The committee reported on an overture asking whether Presbyterian young people societies could be permitted to affiliate with young people's societies of churches which do not believe in justification by faith alone but who do not hold baptism necessary to salvation. It was held that this was not a matter for the general assembly to rule on.

ROMANTIC FIND.

Treasure Lay Buried In a New Mexican Cave.

Santa Fe, N. M., May 22.—E. Gallegos, of Las Vegas, and several boys recently discovered a cave in the foot hills, six miles from Las Vegas, which contained a plain tablet and found that it had protected a niche, in which there was a stone box containing Latin and Spanish manuscripts.

F. O. Kihlberg deciphered the manuscripts, which stated that a party of Spanish and French colonists from Mexico were attacked by Indians near the locality three hundred years ago, and all except four were killed. One of the survivors died, and was buried close to the cave in which the documents were stored. The three survivors feared they would never see their fellow countrymen again, and gave certain directions to be observed by the finders of the documents.

The documents stated that in a certain distance from the cave the grave of the man who died would be found. A certain quantity of gold and silver in bars and bullion and the shaft of a gold mine were to be found in the same locality. It was also requested that the finders of the treasure should forward half of it to the heirs of the colonists.

Gallegos found the grave as indicated, it being covered with a black slab with hand carving that is no longer readable. Under it was found the skeleton of a man.

The treasure has not been found thus far, but a thorough search has been instituted. Kihlberg offered $300 for the manuscripts and T. B. Catron offered $1,500 for them.

BACK TO WASHINGTON.

President and Party Receive Most Enthusiastic Welcomes.

Harrisonburg, Va., May 20.—The Presidential train is being received enthusiastically during its run through the Shenandoah valley. Staunton was reached at an early hour, and there the train was side-tracked until 8 a. m. All along the road a large crowd had collected, and the town was gaily decorated with flags, while pictures of the President were generally displayed. A committee invited Mr. McKinley to address the assembled crowd, and preceded by a band the President was escorted to the public square.

Woodstock, Va., May 20.—Though no stop was intended until Fisher's Hill was reached the people at many stations were given an opportunity to greet the President, and as many hands were shaken as could be reached from the platform at the end of the train. At Newmarket, Broadway and Mount Jackson the stations were crowded with people, many waving the American flag. At the last point a huge cake was handed the President with the following note attached:

"The ladies and gentlemen of Mount Jackson gave a burlesque on the old-time colored cake walk last night for the benefit of the Methodist church, and they desire the cake to go to the White House, and herewith present the same to the President and Mrs. McKinley."

AN ISLAND OF THE SEA.

Sole Survivor of a Wreck Gets Word to Civilization.

Victoria, B. C., May 20.—The schooner Werfa, which left Dunedin, N. Z., last September on an inter-island trading expedition, with a party of nineteen, was wrecked, and all but one of those who started out on her were lost. The news of the accident reached Sydney just before the Miowera sailed. It came in a message from the only survivor.

The message was in a bottle found at Stanwell Park, near Helensburg, N. S. W., April 23. It said:

"October 26, 1898.—Schooner Werfa, Capt. Johnston, from Dunedin, N. Z., was wrecked in about latitude 22, longitude 47. All hands were lost but me. I am on an island somewhere off the coast of New South Wales."

The writer did not sign his name, and persons who had friends on board immediately joined in sending an expedition in search for him.

BACK FROM MANILA.

Transport Sheridan Arrived at San Francisco Last Evening.

San Francisco, May 23.—The United States transport Sheridan arrived here last evening, 26 days from Manila via Nagasaki. Among her cabin passengers are these:

Captain Claud Hough and Captain Robert P. Jensen, surgeon, First Nebraska and 74 discharged convalescent soldiers.

Two deaths occurred on the way from Nagasaki, one a discharged soldier and one coal passer. Both were buried at sea.

The 3d Engineers.

Atlanta, Ga., May 17.—The Third Engineers, Col. David D. Guillard, commanding, was mustered out of service at Fort McPherson to-day. The regiment was made up of recruits from all parts of the country, but most of them from St. Louis and Washington. The eastern contingent will leave for home over the Seaboard Air Line to-night. Col. Guillard has been ordered to report at Washington for assignment.

KLONDIKE FIRE.

Business Portion of Dawson City Wiped Out.

Victoria, B. C., May 22.—An extra edition of the Skagway Alaskan, received by the steamer Lees, contains the following report, wired from Bennett to Skagway just previous to the sailing of the steamer:

"Another disastrous fire has visited Dawson City, this time fairly wiping out the entire business center of the town, creating losses that will aggregate one million dollars, with not a dollar's worth of insurance.

"Among the prominent firms burned out were: The Royal Cafe, Donahue & Smith, McClellan and McFeely, Parsons' Produce Co., Aurora saloon, Bodega saloon, Madmen house, Hotel Victoria, McDonald block, Bank of British North America and scores of smaller firms and business houses.

"This fire came at a time when the mills and dealers in building materials had exhausted their winter supply and were waiting the opening of navigation to replenish their stocks. The results are that there is a famine in all kinds of building material and furniture. Doors are selling for $35 each, door locks $8 each, and everything else in proportion.

"The fire was caused by a drunken woman upsetting a lamp in a notorious house. None of the big warehouses of the Alaska Commercial company or the North American Trading and Transportation company was touched by the fire, so there will be no shortage of provisions, even if the lakes should not open before the middle of June, which is now predicted.

"The fire occurred at 3 o'clock in the morning. Owing to the fact that logs and canvas were the principal material of which the buildings were constructed the fire spread rapidly. Within half an hour after it started the fire had crossed the street twice, burning through and spreading to Second street, every important building in what was known as the business portion being eaten up. Not a single building was left as a land mark from Timmins' Royal Cafe, and opposite the Fairview hotel. In this district were all structures erected in 1897-98, indeed, not a pioneer building is left in the town.

"Provisions have not been advanced in prices, nor clothing, the companies being determined, apparently, to do all in their power to relieve the general distress."

WORSTED TRUST.

Will Have a Capital of Fifty Million Dollars.

Philadelphia, May 18.—The Record says to-day:

The worsted yarn trust, to be known as the United States Worsted Yarn company, with a capital of $50,000,000, is practically an assured fact, and all that remains to be done is the matter of formal organization. Nineteen worsted yarn spinners, including the largest spinners in the country, have agreed to enter the trust. Their plants have been appraised, and the prices at which they are to be taken into the new company have been agreed upon.

Among the firms that are said to have signified their assent to join the trust are the Wolstenhorne Sons & Co., John Dearnley & Co., George Campbell & Co., Phoenix Mills Co., Yewdall & Jones Bros., T. B. & B. W. Fleischer, all of Philadelphia; Griswold Worsted Co., Darby, Pa., and W. H. Grundy & Co., of Bristol, Pa. Among the few who declined to enter the trust are Erben, Harding & Co., of this city, and Howland, Croft & Son, of Camden, both of which firms are classed among the largest spinners of worsted yarns.

FOR EDUCATION.

Cumberland Presbyterian Assembly Will Raise $1,000,000.

Denver, Col., May 19.—Rev. Dr. James McGready Halsell, of Houston, Tex., who was elected moderator of the Cumberland Presbyterian general assembly yesterday, presided over that body to-day. The report of the educational society was taken up and Dr. William J. Darby, secretary, outlined his plan for raising $1,000,000 desired for educational purposes. He proposed the election of a commission which shall assign committees for work in the various states. These committees in turn, will arrange for mass meetings, etc. It is hoped the amount needed may be raised by 1900.

RED, WHITE AND BLUE.

Dewey's Home Coming Sends Up the Prices.

New York, May 19.—The home-coming of Admiral Dewey has caused a boom in the dry goods trade. The demand for ordinary cloth and prints for conversion into bunting has all but exhausted the supply, and converters have found it necessary to take higher grades of material, including what is known as 64 squares. In the trade it is estimated that at least 500,000 pieces or 25,000,000 yards of bunting will be used to welcome the hero of Manila bay.

RACE TRACK FIRE.

One Hundred Thousand Dollars Worth of Property Destroyed.

Chicago, May 22.—The Harlem race track was almost completely destroyed by fire early to-day. Incendiarism is given as the origin of the fire. Most of the horses at the Harlem track were rescued. The track is owned by a party of Chicagoans, of which Richard Fitzgerald is the head. The buildings on the track were valued at $100,000. No insurance.

Markets and Crops.

TRADE REPORTS.

Prices Are Steadying, With Strength In Great Staples.

New York, May 20.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

While buying 200,000 tons Bessemer pig at Pittsburg gave reason for the advance in price to $16.50, with gray forge quoted at $15 per ton, it is not quite as clear as it might be that the output which was 255,00 tons weekly, according to the Pittsburg record, and has since been largely increased by the addition of many furnaces, will continue to fall below the demand.

The shipments of boots and shoes from the east have been for two weeks of May 22 per cent larger than last year and 50.9 per cent larger than in 1892. Higher prices which have been asked for several months are now more generally paid for men's wear, though most works are covered by earlier orders for four months ahead or more. Leather shows hesitation, dealers apparently questioning whether the rise has not been too much at Chicago, the same question running through the hide market, though advances are slight.

Speculators are doing a large business in wool, some foreign and some American. They have bought about seven million pounds Australian wool in bond here, and about one million pounds domestic territory wool is also said to have been sold for export at about 42 cents. The orders for woolen goods are decidedly better. Cotton declined a small fraction on Monday owing to freer port movement, but there was a recovery of all the decline in middling uplands and a net gain in option prices.

Failures for the week have been 147 in the United States against 250 last year and 17 in Canada against 29 last year.

New York, May 20.—Bradstreet's says: The feature of the trade situation this week is the renewed strength of wheat and other cereals, iron and steel, and last, but not least, raw wool, which has heretofore lagged behind other staples in a discouraging way. The price making features in cereals are not entirely of encouraging character being chiefly the less favorable reports of the growing crops west and northwest, and reports of insect damage influencing western markets toward a higher plane in face of a discouragingly small export business, caused in some degree by the continuance of the strike of grain handlers at Buffalo checking the movement of large quantities of grain to the seaboard.

The general tendency is toward steadiness in prices, and most provisions, coffee and sugar among groceries, lead and copper among metals, and cotton and its various manufactures among textiles, are all reported unchanged on the week.

Lumber, as for a long time past, continues in excellent demand. Building activity is widespread; prices hold all their old advantages and the tendency is apparently still upward. Hides and leather are strong at old quotations, a new feature reported this week being a good demand for some grades of upper leather on export account.

Less favorable weather has tended to check distributive demand at retail; but in wholesale lines trade is regarded as very fair and even satisfactory for the advanced stage of the season.

Wheat shipments aggregate 2,211,206 bushels for the week, against 4,064,832 bushels last year. Corn exports for the week aggregate 2,753,414 bushels against 5,550,579 bushels in this week a year ago.

REVIEW OF WEEK'S BUSINESS.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO BLADE.
Toledo, O., May 23, 1899.

The markets during the past week have tended up most of the time until to-day, when they were weak and lower. The news has been bullish. Reports indicated much damage from Hessian fly in the United States, and injury to crops in Russia and Roumania. There was nothing in the situation to-day to warrant a decline. The bears determined to pull wheat down, and that seems to be all that was in it. Corn has lost ½c within the week, on very fair receipts and fine growing weather. Clover seed has advanced 10 to 20 cents per bushel. Receipts and shipments have been small.

Condition of the Grain Trade at the Close To-Day.

This was a bear day, but why it was is obscure. There was a very fair cash demand with comparatively light receipts, which gave a steady opening. Northwestern receipts were light — 433 cars, against 558 last year. Much damage was reported by fly in Indiana. Iowa is suffering from too much rain. The outlook in Roumania is reported bad. But in the face of these factors there was a weak ruling. Bears persistently pounded the markets, and had them at the lowest point of the day at the close. Trade was quite active for July.

Prices of wheat to-day:

May—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Toledo	76	76¼	75½	75½
Chicago	73⅜	73⅝	73¼	73¼
New York	82⅝	82⅝	81¼	a81¼
St. Louis	79⅝	79¾	n79¾	n79⅝

At Chicago July wheat opened at 75⅛c; high, 75¼c; low, 74⅛c; close, 74⅛c; September, 74⅝c; high, 75c; low and close, 74⅛c. At New York July wheat opened at 80⅛c; close, 79¼c asked. At St. Louis July wheat opened at 76⅞c, rose to 77⅛c bid, and closed at 76⅝c. At Minneapolis, July wheat opened at 72⅝c, fell to 72½c asked, and closed at 72⅝c.

Fine growing weather, good receipts and selling put corn on a lower basis. At Chicago May corn opened at 32⅝; high, 33; low, 32¾; close, 32⅞; July, 33¾ open and high; and 33⅛c low and close; September, 34⅛ open and high, and 33⅝ low and close. At New York May corn opened at 39⅜ bid and closed at 39¼ asked; July, 38⅜ asked; close, 38⅝ asked.

Oats at Chicago for May, 26⅝; high, 26⅞; low and close, 26½; July, 23¾, open and high and 23⅛ low and close; September, 20⅜ open and high, and 23¾ low and close.

Pork at Chicago for May, $8.17 nominal; July, $8.27; high, $8.32; low, $8.22; close, $8.25.

Lard at Chicago for May, $5.07; July, $5.12; high, $5.15; low and close, $5.12.

Puts on July wheat at Chicago: Open, 73⅜; at 1:30, 73½; close, 75⅜ asked; at 1:30, 75¼.

Bradstreet shows: Wheat, decrease, 1,300,000 bushels; corn, decrease, 295,000 bushels; oats, increase, 30,000 bushels.

Primary receipts of wheat, 437,00 bushels; same time last year, 775,000; shipments, 351,000 bushels; same time last year, 796,000. Receipts of corn, 467,000 bus.; same time last year, 866,000; shipments, 497,000 bus.; same time last year, 617,000.

London wheat firm and 1d higher. Holiday.

J. M. Cronenberg received the following Berbohm cable: Roumania drought becoming serious. South Russia still complains.

Liverpool cash markets: Spot California unchanged; hard Kansas wheat unchanged; No. 1 Northern ½d higher; spot corn unchanged to ½d higher. Flour prices unchanged.

Total clearances of wheat and flour 205,000 bushels; corn, 614,579.

The Close at Toledo—Wheat Lower.

Cash and May wheat ¾c down and July ⅝c lower at the close of the Toledo Produce Exchange to-day as compared with yesterday. July was the favorite in the deals. Prices closed rather weak.

No. 2 soft red wheat, 76c, 76¼c, and close 75½c.

May wheat, 76c, 76¼c and finally 75½c; July, 76⅝c, 76⅝c, 77¼c, 76¼c, and close, 76¼c asked; September, 77c, 77¼c, and close 76½c bid.

Corn—Dull, Steady.

Corn was dull and steady, prices about same as yesterday. No. 2 mixed corn, 34c; No. 3 corn, 33c; No. 2 yellow, 36c; No. 3 yellow, 35c; No. 2 white, 35½c; No. 2 mixed May, 34c; July, 34½@34¼c.

Oats dull, easy; No. 2 mixed, cash and May, 30c; July, 24¾@24½; No. 2 white, 32.

Rye, dull, steady; No. 2, 60.

Clover seed dull, closing weak, at a decline of 5c on new, prime cash and May, and 12½ for October. Prime old, cash, $3.70@3.60, less price to close; new, do, cash and May, $3.82½, then $3.80 asked; October, $4.65; close, $4.55; No. 2 seed, $3.35@3.40. No receipts or shipments.

Toledo Produce Market.

Trade fairly good to-day. In most things prices hold at yesterday's figures.

Butter—Best creamery, 16@18c; dairy, 12@14c.

Eggs—Freshly gathered 11@11½c; choice lots, 12c.

Cheese—Full cream, 10½c; part skim, 8@9c.

Vegetables—Beets, new, 35@60c per dozen bunches; pie plant, dozen, 8c; onions California, $1.60 bu.; new onions, dozen bunches, 5@10c, the latter for spring grown; radishes, dozen bunches, 10c; cucumbers, dozen, 50c; lettuce, lb., 9c; asparagus, lb., 9c; cabbages, new, $2.50@3.50 per crate; beans, dry, bu., $1.25; beans, string, bu., $2.25@2.50; oyster plant, dozen, 20c; turnips, bu., 25c; rutabagas, bu., 30c; carrots, bu., 30c; potatoes, bu., 45@50c.

Poultry, Dressed—Chickens, lb., 10c; yearlings, 9c; turkeys, lb., 12½c; ducks, lb., 9c; geese, lb., 9c.

Lard—No. 1 kettle rendered, 6c.

Hay—Timothy, car lots, choice, ton, $8.00@8.50; No. 1 hay, ton, $8.00; No. 2 hay, $6.00@7.00.

Straw—Wheat straw, per ton, car lots, $4.00; oat straw, ton, $5.00; bright rye straw, ton, $6.00.

Hides—Green, light and cows, per lb., 8c; No. 2's and bulls, lb., 7c; heavy steers, 8½c; No. 2's, 7c; green calf, No. 1, 11½c; No. 2's, 9½c; kip, No. 1's, 8½@9c; No. 2's, 7½c. Cured hides—No. 1's, 9c; No. 2's, 8c; No. 1 calf, 12c; No. 2's, 10½c; sheep pelts, 25@75c.

Dressed Meats—Hogs, per 100 lbs., $4.60@4.75; mutton, lb., 7c; lambs, 8@9c; calves, 8½c; beef, 5@8c.

Timothy Seed—$1.50@1.75, according to quality.

Fruits—Apples, barrels, $6.00; bu., $2.00; pineapples, dozen, $1.25@2.00; oranges, box, naval, $4.00@4.50; lemons, box, $3.50; cranberries, quart, 9c; strawberries, $1.90@2.25 for 24-quart crates, or 10c per quart.

Smoked Meats—Mess pork, new, per bbl., $10.00; short mess, $12.00; short clear, $11.00; hams, sugar cured, heavy, per lb., 9@9½c; light hams, per lb., 8c; bologna sausage, lb., 8c; fresh sausage, lb., 7c.

Rock Salt—Per ton, $7.50; salt for pork packing, 200-pound bags, 80c; eastern salt, bbl., $1.00.

Linseed Oil—Raw, per gallon, 47c; boiled, 49c.

Beeswax—Per pound, 20@23c.

Feed, per ton—Bran, $11; middlings, $13; chop feed, $12@15, according to quality; No. 1 chop feed, $16; No. 2 chop, $15; corn meal, $15; oil meal, ton, $25.

Tallow—Per pound, 3½@4c.

Wool—Coarse and medium, unwashed, 14@17c; washed, 18@22c; fine unwashed, 12@14c; washed, 15@18c.

Turpentine—Per gallon, 48c, when sold by barrel.

Live Stock.

Chicago, May 23.—Receipts of hogs today, 17,000; receipts to-morrow, 25,000; left over, 2,514; market fully 5c higher; mixed and butchers, $3.70@3.97½; good heavy, $3.85@4.05; rough heavy, $3.60@3.75; light, $3.70@3.97½. Cattle—Receipts, 2,000; market strong; beeves $4.40@5.50; cows and heifers, $2.00@5.00; Texas steers, $4.25@4.90; stockers and feeders, $3.75@4.15.

Detroit, May 23.—The demand for live cattle is active this week; receipts have been moderate of late. The following prices are being paid at the Detroit live stock market: Prime steers and heifers, $4.50@5.00; handy butchers' cattle, $4.00@4.50; common, $2.15@3.75; canners' cows, $1.50@2.75; stockers and feeders, active at $3.50@4.50; milch cows, active at $30@50; calves, higher at $5.50@6.75. Sheep and lambs—Market scarce and active; prime lambs, $6.00@6.25; mixed, $4.00@4.50; culls, $2.50@3.50. Hogs are the leading feature in this market; fair receipts; trade is active at the following prices: Prime mediums, $3.85@3.90; Yorkers, $3.80@3.85; pigs, $3.70@3.75; roughs, $3.20@3.30; stags, one-third off; cripples, $1 per cwt. off.

East Buffalo, N. Y., May 23.—(Eirick Bro.'s special report to The Blade.) Cattle—Market steady. Hogs—Receipts, 10 cars; market 5c higher; Yorkers, $4.05; mediums and heavy, $4.10@4.12½. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 4 cars; market steady; good to choice clipped lambs, $6.65@6.75; fair to good, $6.25@6.50; culls and common, $5.25@5.50. Sheep—Market slow; mixed clipped sheep, $4.90@5.10; culls and common, $2.00@3.25; choice yearlings, $5.15@5.25. Calves—Market strong at $6.50@7.00.

Stock Yards, Cleveland, O., May 23.—(Bower & Bower's special report to The Blade.) Hogs—Receipts, 27 cars; market active and 5@10c higher; Yorkers and mediums, $4.00; pigs, $3.75@3.85; stags, $2.50; rough, $3.00@3.35; market closing steady, all sold.

Grain and Produce.

New York, May 23.—Butter—Receipts, 14,496 packages; market steady; western creamery, 15@18c; factory, 11½@13c. Cheese—Receipts, 7,452 packages; market steady; large white, 9¼c; small white, 9¼@9½c; large colored, 8¾c; small colored, 9¼@9½c. Eggs—Receipts, 16,017 packages; market firm; western, 15@15½c; southern, 11@13c. Sugar—Raw, firm; fair refining, 4⅛c; centrifugal, 96 degrees test, 4⅝c; molasses sugar, 4c; refined firm; crushed, 5¾c; powdered, 5½c; granulated, 5⅜c. Coffee, dull.

Chicago, May 23.—Close: Wheat—May, 73¼c; July, 74⅛@74¼c; Sept., 74⅛@74¼c. Corn—May, 32⅞c; July, 33⅛@33¾c; Sept., 33⅝c. Oats—May, 26½@26⅝c; July, 23⅛@23¾c; Sept., 20⅜c. Pork—May, $8.17½; July, $8.25@8.27½; Sept., $8.42½. Lard—May, $5.07½; July, $5.12½@5.15; Sept. $5.27½. Ribs—May, $4.65; July, $4.72½@4.75; Sept., $4.87½. Flax—Cash N. W., $1.07; S. W., $1.05; July, $1.04½; Sept., 91c.

THE DAY ON WALL STREET.

Close of the Stock Market at New York This Afternoon.

New York, May 23.—The stock market opened without animation and the movement of prices was very sluggish. Metropolitan Street Railway moved up a point, and Sugar reacted a large fraction. Otherwise changes were unimportant.

Heavy realizations in Sugar drove the price down to 158 and imparted weakness to the general list, some specialties losing a point. The selling movement was soon checked, large purchases of New York Municipal stocks reviving confidence in the rest of the list. Consolidated Gas sold up six points and Manhattan, Transit, Sugar and Metropolitan 2@3. Railway stocks recovered sharply with Ann Arbor preferred making an exceptional rise of 3½.

Some of the leaders worked lower on offerings by the professionals but the general undertone of firmness was not impaired. A few inactive stocks made conspicuous gains, Air Brake figuring for 9 and Third Avenue 3½ points. Sales of stocks to noon, 112,417 shares. Trading in bonds was small and prices little changed.

Corrected daily by Murray, 5 Spitzer Arcade.

	Open	High	Low	Close
Am. Sugar	161	163¼	158	158¾
Am. Tobacco	104	105¼	103	103
Atchison, com	18¼	18⅜	18⅛	18¼
Atchison, pfd	54⅜	54½	53¾	53⅞
Brooklyn R. T.	113	114⅜	111¼	111½
C. C. C. & St. L.	52½	53	52⅜	52¾
Chesp. & Ohio	25¼	25¼	25	25
Canada Southern	53⅝	53⅞	53⅝	53⅞
Federal Steel, com.	60⅛	60⅜	58⅞	59⅛
Federal Steel, pfd.	80½	81½	80	80
People's Gas	119	119⅛	118⅜	118⅞
General Electric	118	118	115½	115⅞
Jersey Central	111	111	111	111
Kansas & Texas, pfd	34	34	33½	33½
Lead	32	32	32	32
Leather, pfd	70	70¼	69¾	69¾
Manhattan	111	111½	109¼	110¾
Missouri Pacific	42¼	42¾	41½	42⅛
North. Pacific, com.	49	49⅛	48⅜	48⅜
North. Pacific, pfd.	76⅝	76⅞	76⅜	76½
Northwestern	152½	153½	152½	152½
New York Central	131½	132	131¼	131¾
Ontario Western	25	25¼	24¾	24⅞
Pacific Mail	48⅝	49¼	48⅛	48⅛
Reading	20	20	19⅞	19⅞
Rock Island	110	110¼	109¼	109½
St. Paul	123¼	123⅛	122⅜	122⅜
South. Ry. pfd.	50⅝	50⅝	50¼	50½
Tenn. Coal and Iron	56¼	57¾	56¼	56⅞
Union Pacific, com.	42½	42¾	42	42
Union Pacific, pfd.	75½	75½	75¼	75¼
Wabash, pfd.	20⅜	20⅜	20¼	20⅜

New York, May 23.—Money on call nominally at 3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper at 3½@4 per cent. Sterling exchange firm with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.87¾@4.88 for demand and at $4.85¼@4.85¾ for 60 days. Posted rates, $4.86½ and $4.88½. Commercial bills, $4.84½. Silver certificates, 61¼@61⅞c. Bar silver, 61⅛c. Mexican dollars, 48½c.

The following shows changes in government bonds during the past week:

	May 23.	May 16.
U. S. 4's (new) coupons	130⅛	129¾
U. S. 4's (new) registered	130	129¾
U. S. 5's coupons	112¾	112¾
U. S. 5's registered	112¾	112¾
U. S. 4's coupons	113½	112½
U. S. 4's registered	112⅜	112⅜
U. S. 2's registered	100	99½
U. S. 3's coupons	108⅜	108½
U. S. 5's registered	108⅜	108½

Trade.

The general trade of the country was of seasonable proportions during the past week, with a very favorable outlook.

Wool.

From Dun's Review: "Heavy foreign buying of Australian in bond, said to be seven million pounds to date, and of 600,000 Territory for the week at 42 cents cleaned, makes all prices stiffer. It is said to be due to frantic efforts of French speculators, who sold tops short at 19d, and are trying vainly to cover at 27d. The lightening of old supplies strengthens domestic holders, who want 1 cent more for some grades, and yet the manufacturing demand is but moderate and shows no haste. Speculation is doing most of the business, which amounted to 8,300,300 pounds at Boston and 10,968,600 at three markets for the week, and 21,408,600 at the three markets for two weeks of May, against 4,483,200 last year, 13,937,900 in 1897, and 10,001,150 in 1892."

From Bradstreets: "The market is firmer and a good demand is noted. The recent large purchases of Australian wool in Boston for shipment to Europe, taken with reported sales of domestic fine wools for the same purpose, have strengthened the market on this side and started more speculation. The London wool sales are progressing steadily, and recent purchases there were made at 20@25 per cent above March prices for the best wools. Boston sales of Australian wools in bond to Europe foot up about 26,000 bales, taking all of these wools to be had. Territory wools are firmer, and cost on the scoured basis 42@43 cents for good lots of medium and fine. This is 3 to 4 cents advance from the low point. Fleeces are quiet, but quoted about 1 cent higher. Unwashed fleeces are firmer, with a steady demand. Pulled wools are doing better. Demand from manufacturers is yet quiet."

Louisville Tobacco Market.

Louisville, May 22.—The market has been active and firm during the past week for burley, but lower for dark. The quality has not shown any improvement, though some fairly good tobacco has been offered. Official quotations are:

1898 CROP.

Red Burley.

Trash (green or mixed)	$ 2.75@ 3.50
Trash (sound)	3.50@ 4.50
Common lugs	4.50@ 5.50
Medium lugs	5.50@ 6.50
Good lugs	6.50@ 7.50
Common leaf (short)	6.00@ 7.00
Common leaf	7.00@ 9.00
Medium leaf	9.00@11.00
Good leaf	11.00@20.00

Colory Burley.

Trash (green or mixed)	$ 3.50@ 4.50
Trash (sound)	4.50@ 5.50
Common lugs	5.50@ 6.50
Medium lugs	6.50@ 7.50
Good lugs	7.50@ 8.00
Common leaf (short)	6.50@ 7.50
Common leaf	7.00@ 9.00
Medium leaf	8.00@11.00
Good leaf	11.00@16.00

DARK.

Trash (green or mixed)	$ 1.75@ 2.25
Trash (sound)	2.25@ 2.75
Common lugs	2.75@ 3.25
Medium lugs	3.25@ 3.75
Good lugs	3.75@ 4.50
Common leaf (short)	4.00@ 4.75
Common leaf	4.75@ 5.75
Medium leaf	5.50@ 7.00
Good leaf	7.00@ 9.50
Fine and selections	20.00

The Cotton Market.

New York, May 23.—The cotton market opened quiet and steady with prices unchanged to 1 point higher. A feeble effort was made immediately following the call to advance prices, but developments soon proved that there were more sellers than buyers in the market. Prices moved up a point or two then eased off to last night's figures. Fair activity during the first few minutes was followed by a relapse into the semi-comatose state so characteristic for several weeks. Shorts and Wall street interests were the leading buyers on the early rise. A well known Philadelphia export house was the largest seller.

Spot cotton quiet; middling uplands, 6⅛c; middling gulf, 6⅜c.

Cotton spot closed steady and unchanged. Sales 1,112 bales.

Cotton futures opened quiet and steady: May, $5.85; June, $5.86; July, $5.89; August, $5.91; September, $5.86; October, $5.90; November, $5.91; December, $5.94; January, $6.00; February, $6.02; March, $6.06; April, $6.08.